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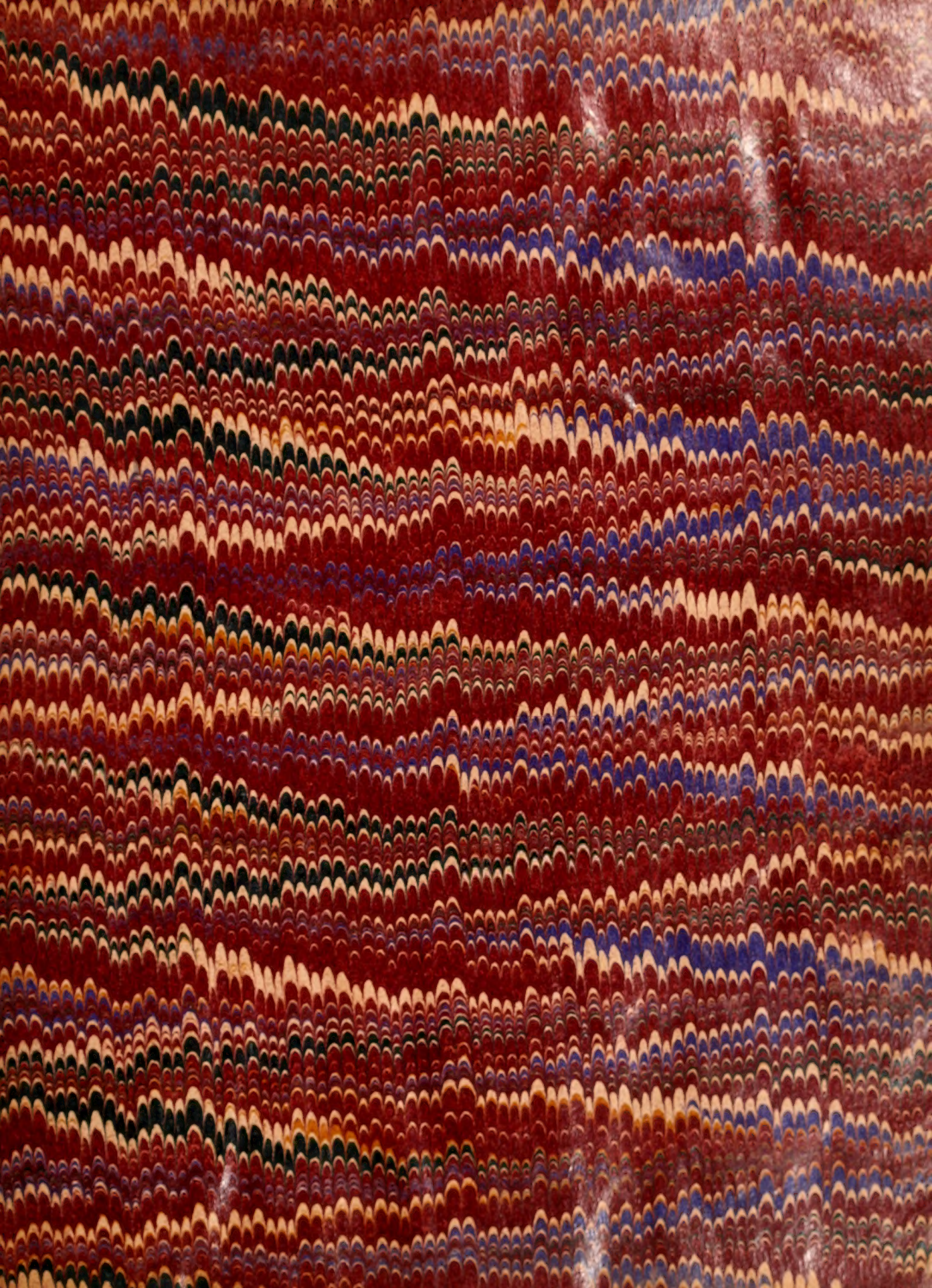
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The Infinitive Construction
in Livy

A Dissertation presented
to the Board of University
Studies of the Johns Hopkins
University as partial re-
-quirement for the degree
of Doctor of Philosophy
by
Howard Vernon Canter
1904.

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Thoma, Euterpe, und Terentius, 1803

Steg Die Entwicklung des
latinischen Infinitivs, 1811

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et statibus eius legitur apud
Ovidium, et in primis Vol. I, 1811

Thalheim Der Infinitiv bei Ovidius, 1811

Vallquist De infinitivi usu
apud Terentium, 1811

Winkler Der Gebrauch des Infinitivs
bei Ovidius in den Epiken, I, III, 1811

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Intermediation

and importance. He it was
who first broke through and
extended the limits of Ro-
manian usage, and so may
fairly be regarded as the
founder of Silver Latin or, at
least, the leading author on
a period of transition to that
age. To determine how far he
extends the limits of Plinian
usage has been the chief
aim of this study.

With this end in view, all
the examples of the Infinitive
Construction in the Sisy Cyp
have been collected, and
where possible, parallel ex-
amples are given from
authors of earlier and later

periods. That they show almost
a notable extension in range
over Pleistocene outcrops can be
seen from reference to the
Conclusions given at the
end of this study.

One Chapter is devoted to
the Heat Index, and the Con-
struction is worked out to
the fullest details. All the
occurrences are given to
which is added a summary
showing the relative range
in the Pleistocene decades.

The Infinitesimal Construction
proper is treated of under these
heads, with examples ar-
ranged in alphabetical order.
The simple Infinitesimal

For much the same reason, and
the same idea of the "Breary"
which is a Latin word but the
of Latin language as well as
the variety of expression, may
be seen from the fact that
he employs the simple infinitive
with two hundred and seven
different verbs and phrases,
twenty seven of which are
used but once, which with
that too with the infinitive
he employs the large number
of two hundred and sixty five,
of which the remarkable number
of two hundred and seven are used
by him but once.

Citations are from Thucydides, Herodotus,

The Historical Infinitesimal
Calculations

Dröge Hist. Inf. I. 1339

II. 441, 571, 630

Dröge, Systeme der Arithmetik
p. 13 — p. 70

Schulz - Mathem. Hdbk. II. p. 330

Kriem Systeme der Arithmetik p. 13
257, 380, 381

Kriem & Joelzer - p. 340.

Kriem p. 245

Kriem II. p. 103 ff.

Wölfflin, A. L. L. VI p. 101 & p. 102

Reisig - III p. 502

Reisig - p. 101

Reisig p. 101

Reisig Logik p. 43

Winkler - p. 20 ff.

Reichenbach Lehrbuch der Arithmetik IV p. 101

Herbert p. 46 ff.
Eger p. 41 "
Indebelow p. 36 "
Mairner p. 11 -

No attempt will be
be made to give the origin
and explanation of the
called that signature. Even
Hölffler in his volume *Die
Entstehung des Schriftens*
Historicus A.L.L. I. p. 177 ff. has
been content to pass over this
much-mooted and more or
less conclusively debated
problem in the hands of
some scholars as fully dealt
des Inf 5 181 ff. *Möller* *Die Inf*
hist (Halis Sax, 1878, T. 1)

and that it could be sufficient
here before forming the con-
struction, and the history
details of the construction.
I will begin the use of this con-
struction in later, as noted by
the Special investigation of
above and to see how they
compare with other authors
particularly the historical
Wright. It has shown the
usage in a general way
from Plant to later. It is
considered that in later the
the construction finally is
appears. Below it will be
that they are in line with the
tendency, in that the emphasis
the construction has given.

in passing from the earlier
to the later parts of the

Although some differences
as to the exact origin of
the construction, and of the
not uniform in the terminology
employed the data within
a range of show that they are
correct in uniformly attrib-
uting its rise primarily to
the historical. I shall show
specific facts as for it. In
one point he writes "before
July 1611 in Cat. 33 we find
12 In July 1615 he wrote 13
The number of Books 16-20, 1615
was 12. Fac. 170-35 shows 10
They were the construction
greatly but slowly and more

It seems to me from a personal
Harrison was given seven
3-37-6; 4-37-10; eight in 3-37-1.
nine in 3-37-2 and ten in
3-37-3.

Cassius almost ^{entirely} repeats
the Constitution and Cass
seems to have the feeling
that it was not Cassius
with the best style, employing
it freely in the Ad. Atlantic
Lectures and in the Virginia
Orations but only rarely in
the later speeches. Crutcher,
Thomas and Ingham all
use the Nat. Inf. but it is not
any in fact, and among the
symptoms that Aug. it is in pay
of only by Capitalism.

The free use of the construction by the historians, and its subsequent adaptation to historical style of writing, has given to it the name of Hist. Style. Jolly p. 81 shows that this was an early and crude form of expression with the Romans, and that it first came into use as a reported style in the history.

This early and easy method of writing suited the haste later found a place in the ordinary speech of the historians and chroniclers. It was commonly accepted as a method of reporting events that happen in quick

11
Description, or to give a rapid
sequence of events, while sketch-
ing the main outlines of the
thought and omitting the details.
Hans Kretzschmar H. p. 113 calls
the Construction the "Infinitive
Construction" and gives the
following excellent definition:

In der Stelle der Beschreibung
an Insuperfektum und der Rep-
äsentation des Trägers wird in
beobachten nicht auseinander,
sondern skizzirenden Schild-
erung sehr häufig der Infini-
tivus des Trägers sowohl des
Aktives als des Passives, dann
aber "Infinitivus Adnominalis"
dann wollen wir uns nicht, diesen
Ausdrücken haben Schilderungsmittel

liegt in der Tat eine Trennung
der Sprache, in dem der Redende
von dem Gegenstande seiner Mit-
theilung abgegriffen wird, da-
her nur die Sachen selbst in der
abstrakten Form des Infinitivs
an ~~an~~ **kt** hinstellt, ohne die Bezie-
hungen zum dem Subjekte des
Satzes zu bezeichnen.

Thus we see that it is
used in place of an imperfect
tense, or of the historical present,
and that only the present inf-
is found, except in the case
of ver & esse & vivere
for they are esse & vivere which
have no present form. So that
§ 55.3 follows. - Thus we see
that the ver & esse & vivere

we are told by (Chas. 174, 73 X
and another historian that
Sassanian, Livian, Paro, as well

as the present one, but
at a point between the two
points. But we find in the
which contains not only the
but also a historical present and
even an Avest tense. It is found
least frequently - in Avest 14,
Tavman & Hedges p 302, and
Lang 20, 40-41, 40-41, 40-41, 40-41.

For the Infir - the hist. present
of the Infir - the hist. present
of the Infir - the hist. present

Ball Catel, instanc - ... present
Div. I-42-1. ... present
For the Infir - the Infir. tense.
Ball Catel 13, 4, and present

Lang 20, 40-41, 40-41, 40-41, 40-41.

The sequence after the first
drop is regularly present time
and a change is found
co-ordinated with the first
present that other way as the
important time.

The subject of the first drop
is in the same line, usually
of the 3rd or 4th order of the
Spiral. When no limit
stands to particular form
is intended, no subject is
expressed.

Below will be found
the occurrences of the
first drop in time.

Sum 10 - 1 - 1

2 - 12
 3 - 4 (2)
 4 - 7
 8 - 1
 10 - 10
 12 - 5 (5)
 16 - 1 (2)
 16 - 6
 17 - 10 (3)
 18 - 7 (3)
 19 - 1 (3)
 20 - 4 (3)

24 - 7
 28 - 7
 31 - 7
 35 - 5 (1)
 37 - 1 (1)
 37 - 6
 38 - 7 (3)
 41 - 1
 48 - 6
 63 - 3 (3)
 65 - 9 (1)
 67 - 3 (1)
 70 - 5

Sum 10 - 1 - 5 (1)

13 - 4 (2)
 13 - 12 (2)
 18 - 1 (2)
 20 - 3
 25 - 10 (3)
 25 - 12 (2)
 31 - 4 (3)
 31 - 8
 37 - 11 (7)
 37 - 2 (3)

44 - 3
 44 - 6
 46 - 2 (5)
 54 - 7 (2)
 54 - 7
 55 - 2
 58 - 7
 60 - 3
 61 - 6 (1)

Book V - 7 - 10 (7)

1 - 3
2 - 10
3 - 10
4 - 10
5 - 10
6 - 10
7 - 10

8 - 10
9 - 10
10 - 10
11 - 10
12 - 10
13 - 10
14 - 10

Book VI - 3 - 7 (4)

1 - 3
2 - 3
3 - 3
4 - 3
5 - 3
6 - 3
7 - 3

8 - 3
9 - 3
10 - 3
11 - 3
12 - 3
13 - 3
14 - 3

Book VII - 12 - 12 (8)

1 - 12
2 - 12
3 - 12
4 - 12
5 - 12
6 - 12
7 - 12
8 - 12

9 - 12
10 - 12
11 - 12
12 - 12
13 - 12
14 - 12
15 - 12
16 - 12

Book VIII - 14 - 1 (2)

1 - 14
2 - 14

3 - 14
4 - 14
5 - 14
6 - 14
7 - 14
8 - 14
9 - 14
10 - 14

Book IX - 9 - 14 (5)

1 - 9
2 - 9
3 - 9
4 - 9
5 - 9
6 - 9
7 - 9
8 - 9

9 - 9
10 - 9
11 - 9
12 - 9
13 - 9
14 - 9
15 - 9
16 - 9

Book 278 2-19/100
 - 8-9
 - 10-12
 - 13-14
 - 15-16

2-10 10/100
 - 07-10

Book 279 - 13/100
 - 14-15
 - 16-17

Book 280
 - 14-10 (3)
 - 15-14
 - 18-12
 - 20-9 (100)
 - 21-10
 - 22-10
 - 28-10 (3)

- 31-10
 - 37-6
 - 41-8 (10)
 - 45-3
 - 48-11
 - 50-10
 - 51-10

Book 281 1-5
 - 1-5
 - 6-10
 - 11-15

Book 282 - 7/100
 - 1-10
 - 11-15
 - 16-20

1-10 10/100
 - 11-15
 - 16-20
 - 21-25

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Bank 2013 - 2013
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Book XXXVI - 17 - 1. (2)
 - 18 - 1. (2)

Book XXXVII - 19 - 1. (2)
 - 20 - 1. (2)
 - 21 - 1. (2)
 - 22 - 1. (2)
 - 23 - 1. (2)

Book XXXVIII - 25 - 1. (2)
 - 26 - 1. (2)
 - 27 - 1. (2)
 - 28 - 1. (2)
 - 29 - 1. (2)

Book XXXIX - 31 - 1. (2)
 - 32 - 1. (2)
 - 33 - 1. (2)
 - 34 - 1. (2)

Book XL - 35 - 1. (2)
 - 36 - 1. (2)
 - 37 - 1. (2)
 - 38 - 1. (2)
 - 39 - 1. (2)

Book XLI - 40 - 1. (2)

Book XLII - 41 - 1. (2)
 - 42 - 1. (2)

Book XLIII - 43 - 1. (2)
 - 44 - 1. (2)

Book XLV 4 5 10
 10 10 10
 10 10 10
 10 10 10
 10 10 10

Book XLV 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Summary

Books	No of Periods	Total Occurrence	Single before
I	95		
II	29	72	21
III	32	81	1
IV	23	51	8
V	14	29	9
VI	13	24	15
VII	10	14	6
VIII	6	0	0
IX	2	22	0
X	15	31	0
XI	21		
XII	18	29	0

Books	No. of Periods	Total Occurrences	Frequency
XVI	3	26	7
1818	7	6	6
202	7	6	2
234	3	3	3
2344	4	14	9
2345	4	2	1
2346	4	12	1
2347	4	7	1
2348	4	9	5
2349	3	20	6
2350	6	9	10
2351	4	24	6
2352	10	4	9
2353	5	7	1
2354	3	10	7
2355	4	6	6
2356	4	6	6
2357	4	6	6
2358	4	6	6
2359	4	6	6
2360	4	6	6
2361	4	6	6
2362	4	6	6
2363	4	6	6
2364	4	6	6
2365	4	6	6
2366	4	6	6
2367	4	6	6
2368	4	6	6
2369	4	6	6
2370	4	6	6
2371	4	6	6
2372	4	6	6
2373	4	6	6
2374	4	6	6
2375	4	6	6
2376	4	6	6
2377	4	6	6
2378	4	6	6
2379	4	6	6
2380	4	6	6
2381	4	6	6
2382	4	6	6
2383	4	6	6
2384	4	6	6
2385	4	6	6
2386	4	6	6
2387	4	6	6
2388	4	6	6
2389	4	6	6
2390	4	6	6
2391	4	6	6
2392	4	6	6
2393	4	6	6
2394	4	6	6
2395	4	6	6
2396	4	6	6
2397	4	6	6
2398	4	6	6
2399	4	6	6
2400	4	6	6
2401	4	6	6
2402	4	6	6
2403	4	6	6
2404	4	6	6
2405	4	6	6
2406	4	6	6
2407	4	6	6
2408	4	6	6
2409	4	6	6
2410	4	6	6
2411	4	6	6
2412	4	6	6
2413	4	6	6
2414	4	6	6
2415	4	6	6
2416	4	6	6
2417	4	6	6
2418	4	6	6
2419	4	6	6
2420	4	6	6
2421	4	6	6
2422	4	6	6
2423	4	6	6
2424	4	6	6
2425	4	6	6
2426	4	6	6
2427	4	6	6
2428	4	6	6
2429	4	6	6
2430	4	6	6
2431	4	6	6
2432	4	6	6
2433	4	6	6
2434	4	6	6
2435	4	6	6
2436	4	6	6
2437	4	6	6
2438	4	6	6
2439	4	6	6
2440	4	6	6
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2472	4	6	6
2473	4	6	6
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2478	4	6	6
2479	4	6	6
2480	4	6	6
2481	4	6	6
2482	4	6	6
2483	4	6	6
2484	4	6	6
2485	4	6	6
2486	4	6	6
2487	4	6	6
2488	4	6	6
2489	4	6	6
2490	4	6	6
2491	4	6	6
2492	4	6	6
2493	4	6	6
2494	4	6	6
2495	4	6	6
2496	4	6	6
2497	4	6	6
2498	4	6	6
2499	4	6	6
2500	4	6	6

Books	No. of Times	Total Occurrences	% of Total
I	1	1	0
XII	2	11	3
XIII	3	3	3
XIV	10	21	6
XV	10		
TOTAL	401	66	100

From the above it will be seen that the employment of the construction was frequently although not quite uniformly less from the earlier to the later books. There was in all the more apparent effect to obscure the percentage of total occurrences relatively to the no. of chapters in the books near the beginning and near

the end of each chapter which
 has been made the subject of a
 fairly extensive bibliography
 in order to show the value
 of the work. It is to be
 noted that the chapters taken from the
 book are of a good length
 and is for a very long time
 been the following results.

Chapter

Book II. One occurrence	1
X	1.5
XVI	2.2
XXX	2.4
XL	2.7

Below are the names
 of some further details in the
 last to day's use of the Hot Day.

The Perfect Infinitive

Grammarians speak of the
Past Infinitive as compared always
to the present tense. They make
the perfect infinitive tense and
always with verbs which have
no present form and are there-
fore employed in lieu of the
present. The verb was

adire 4 5 6 7
3 4 5 6
2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4

manere 6 7 8 9

Single Infinitives between Finite Verbs

Dräger Hist. Syntax T p. 321

Says: "In der Regel 2 Proteron notum
Infinitive auf, seldom between 2

The range of heights of the
 shown in the summary given
 in parentheses and the 3000
 feet below where the height
 last surface stands between
 vents, disproves this statement
 as far as living is concerned.

1-24-7	25-8-7
- 73- 6	27- 0- 6
- 18- 4	28- 0- 4
2- 4- 7	- 18- 6
- 20- 3	- 23- 4
5- 7- 13	28- 4- 3
7- 0- 9	28- 28- 1
9- 7- 2	31- 34- 5
- 42- 14	35- 11- 5
8- 29- 6	36- 24- 6
- 36- 14	40- 45- 1
28- 40- 7	- 58- 2
22- 3- 9	42- 31- 4
- 1- 1	- 64- 7
- 1- 1	43- 15- 8

The Passive Infinitive

The passive infinitive is
mentioned in this construction
however, both in Greek and in
Classic Latin, its use is found
Wiedemann, *Id. II* p 182 says that
the first occurrence of the passive
is in the *Redd. Afr.* 15. *occupatus* see
Case 14, 34 *superius* is the only
passive so I may be said that
the does not employ the passive
I do not ^{show an example} enough in Latin
and are found. However that
p. 121-122 on *tenere* and *posidere*
and *habere* for *tenere* and
in passive and *tenere* and
Wiedemann, *Id. II* p 101 *Über die Latin*
that the *tenere* *posidere* *habere*
as for this author I doubtless

depending on usage from the
 and the whole of the history
 to give the full and complete
 history, as follows:

7 = 6.

- 27 - 912

37 - 44

5-2-19

- 32 -

- 11 - 7

7 - 12 - 14-12

1 - 33 - 2.

7-27-14.

34 - 37 -

37-11-

4-8-68-

Dependent Variables

These are found in many
authors. Flant. Amph. 230. Botani-
ca eximia. Diomedes 361. &c.
The above attention to the
1847 magazine as being over

but also here is in it 10. 26
 a Weppen d. L. X. 5182.

any other a long...

7-3-6.

-65-5.

-54-8.

-55-3.

-57-4.

-58-8.

3-20-4.

-59-1.

-60-5.

-61-9.

-62-3.

-63-7.

-64-1.

-69-5.

-70-9.

-25-10.

-45-7.

5-7-10.

-9-3.

-39.

5-6-6.

-4-12.

-26-15.

-17-7.

-18-11.

8-35-3.

-39-4.

9-7-9.

-4-7.

-14-16.

-22-4.

10-19.

10-35-13.

-36-10.

-22-14.

-27-1.

-47-3.

-50-5.

23-3-14.

-41-1.

-42-5.

-43-9.

-44-13.

-45-17.

-46-21.

-47-25.

-48-29.

-49-33.

-50-37.

-51-41.

-52-45.

-53-49.

-54-53.

-55-57.

-56-61.

-57-65.

-58-69.

-59-73.

-60-77.

-61-81.

-62-85.

-63-89.

-64-93.

-65-97.

-66-101.

-67-105.

-68-109.

-69-113.

-70-117.

-71-121.

-72-125.

-73-129.

-74-133.

-75-137.

-76-141.

-77-145.

-78-149.

-79-153.

-80-157.

-81-161.

-82-165.

-83-169.

-84-173.

-85-177.

-86-181.

-87-185.

-88-189.

-89-193.

-90-197.

-91-201.

-92-205.

-93-209.

-94-213.

-95-217.

-96-221.

-97-225.

-98-229.

-99-233.

-100-237.

-101-241.

-102-245.

-103-249.

-104-253.

-105-257.

-106-261.

-107-265.

-108-269.

-109-273.

-110-277.

-111-281.

-112-285.

-113-289.

-114-293.

-115-297.

-116-301.

-117-305.

-118-309.

-119-313.

-120-317.

-121-321.

-122-325.

-123-329.

-124-333.

-125-337.

-126-341.

-127-345.

-128-349.

-129-353.

-130-357.

-131-361.

-132-365.

-133-369.

-134-373.

-135-377.

-136-381.

-137-385.

-138-389.

-139-393.

-140-397.

-141-401.

-142-405.

-143-409.

-144-413.

-145-417.

-146-421.

-147-425.

-148-429.

-149-433.

-150-437.

-151-441.

-152-445.

-153-449.

-154-453.

-155-457.

-156-461.

-157-465.

-158-469.

-159-473.

-160-477.

-161-481.

-162-485.

-163-489.

-164-493.

-165-497.

-166-501.

-167-505.

-168-509.

-169-513.

-170-517.

-171-521.

-172-525.

-173-529.

-174-533.

-175-537.

-176-541.

-177-545.

-178-549.

-179-553.

-180-557.

-181-561.

-182-565.

-183-569.

-184-573.

-185-577.

-186-581.

-187-585.

-188-589.

-189-593.

-190-597.

-191-601.

-192-605.

-193-609.

-194-613.

-195-617.

-196-621.

-197-625.

-198-629.

-199-633.

-200-637.

-201-641.

-202-645.

-203-649.

-204-653.

-205-657.

-206-661.

-207-665.

-208-669.

-209-673.

-210-677.

-211-681.

-212-685.

-213-689.

-214-693.

-215-697.

-216-701.

-217-705.

-218-709.

-219-713.

-220-717.

-221-721.

-222-725.

-223-729.

-224-733.

-225-737.

-226-741.

-227-745.

-228-749.

-229-753.

-230-757.

-231-761.

-232-765.

-233-769.

-234-773.

-235-777.

-236-781.

-237-785.

-238-789.

-239-793.

-240-797.

-241-801.

-242-805.

-243-809.

-244-813.

-245-817.

-246-821.

-247-825.

-248-829.

-249-833.

-250-837.

-251-841.

-252-845.

-253-849.

-254-853.

-255-857.

-256-861.

-257-865.

-258-869.

-259-873.

-260-877.

-261-881.

-262-885.

-263-889.

-264-893.

-265-897.

-266-901.

-267-905.

-268-909.

-269-913.

-270-917.

-271-921.

-272-925.

-273-929.

-274-933.

-275-937.

W. J. Lawrence

These are from the West Coast
 Sanitroph. 115. Quil. Mela 2.600
 Loma 7747 of M. J. Lawrence
 In Loma 2 from 2000 ft

4-12-4.

34-33-3

6-3-9.

-61-10

-39-5.

36-32-3.

29-1-9.

Sanitrophes

Sanitrophes are especially
 preferred by T. J. Lawrence of the
 Loma and M. J. Lawrence of the

Loma and M. J. Lawrence of the

fama Crescere 2-27-13; 6-4-7.

fama Crescere 7-2-13

fama Crescere 127-20-1

fama Crescere 27-2-13

Fragmentation

Fragmentation is a common

are Salsoliat and Tardina for
Hickmuthall for 9. 4. 2. 1. 1. 1.
from 23 are given below

2-23-1
- 23-25
- 45-3
- 45-5
3-11-7
- 25-5
- 27-12
- 28-7
4-17-4
- 13-4
- 25-6
- 31-1

6-2-7
- 23-2
7-14-3
7-14-3
8-27-2
23-2-4
27-12-8
27-41-3
34-12-7
35-43-2
37-10-7

Esse

The case is on the whole
not fragmentary of Hoeffler's
and by Cicero's and that it
is mostly fairly by Salsoliat
Hoeffler says the case at least
there are Hickmuthall for 9
10 and for Salsoliat and 10
for 19 for Tardina 10 and 10

Had Japan with it = 3

Kilmer, p. 516. Found a
 small ex. in Palm (who
 has hist. infir. is bound with a
 dependent acc. + infir. and
 the other side of the
 Ball. Apr. 26 over. Sale. July 51. 2.
 Liny 2-50-3; 21-50-1. c/o Wofford & C

The above statement is
not true for day, when please
not for me & my son. I am
sufficient to give ex-
posed & to sell, etc. etc.

2 - 3 - 8.

- 23-10.

- 24 -

- 28 - 6.

- 50 - 4.

- 55-2

- 56 - 11.

- 57 - 4 -

- 58 - 9

- 57 - 5

5-7-10.

- 9 - 3.

- 11 - 3.

- 39-13

- 4. 1. - 1

1107
1108

- 35 -

0-30-8

$$= 4.2 = .3$$

30-6-2.

- 12 - 6.

5 - 6 - 7.

— () —

That Infinitive in Dependent Clauses

The hist. infin. usually stands in an independent principal clause. Only in exceptional cases, and only in Sallust, Livy, Tac. Curtius, Plinius, Asinius Polio and Suetonius, do we find it in a Secondary Clause. cf. Drueger, *Lat. u. Gr. Syntax* p. 70. Wölfflin A. L. L. X, p. 183 and XI p. 101. Kühner II. p. 103 ff.

It is so found first of all in a relative clause (see p. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000).

on the sample just cited says that
Gen 7, which is found in the text
in a rel. Clause. Rind is more
in Gen. Gen 1357: time and
position. Remembering that the
in a rel. Clause is found in
only than with some, which
in Gen. Gen 1357.

Wäfflin p. 36 gives an addition
and for the of the last clause in
a relative Clause.

In Gen 3 find no. 2 of the
last. clause in a relative Clause.

In a Comparative Clause:

Wäfflin A. L. L. p. 184 says: it
is doubtful whether the last
infinitive is found in a Comp
arative Clause. The. Apr. 34 is
an apparent case but the last

is an almost living being in a
7 55 5. Two persons I am about,
a infectious Circumstances
have a living being and apparently
for living at Spoken in the
in a temporal clause.

Substantive 75 is probably
the earliest example in a
Temporal Clause. Hübenthal p 37
gives several examples from German
and French. Living has several
with German and French.
In the first we find the
infinitive as imperfect, and in
played in a subordinate prop-
osition of time with an idea
of repetition.

German 2-27-1 export about German
appears in German.

in Clause of the first inf.
in a dependent Clause. Hence
large range as that of German
Polis in a rel. Clause, the first
clause of the 1st extends the
construction beyond German
limits. But neither German
nor Latin extends it beyond
what we have seen. However
the construction is character-
istic of the ^{the} inf. in the first
inf. not only after ~~an~~ ^{an}
sub. it allows it to follow
postquam Ann. 3.267 et Hist. 3.31
and donec Ann. 13.57.
cf. Donagan Syntax in Latin &
Lat. p. 70.
Hübenthal pp 32. 33.
Vöpplein A. L. L. p. 171.

The Simple Infinitive

Introduction

Dräger: Hist. Syntax II. p. 7.

De Lemaire: Muller's Hist. p. 284 ff

Rising: Sp. 378 ff

Kühner: Sp. 288 ff

Kriemann: Syntaxe Latine pp. 111
and pp. 244-245

Roby: Latin Grammar p. 87 ff

Thibaut: p. 111

Johann: The Construction with Infinitives

Summary special dissertations
and works of reference see
General Bibliography.

It does not seem necessary
to have investigated to discuss
the nature and systematic
use of the infinitive in the

lay to discover how far the
Construction shows the writer
or the individual makes a
common usage. To note all the
occurrences in every, and where
possible to give parallel examples
in fiction of an earlier and
of a later period, will be the
extent of this study.

Dafford p. 1 foll. has already
pointed out the difficulty in de-
termining what may be properly
be regarded as a simple infir-
construction. He says: In every
instance where the account
has been omitted it is possible
unknown we had difficulty to
supply it. It is therefore a matter
of individual opinion as to what

and many former students of the same
time as frequently attending to in
tended the Constitution to be regarded
of as an instance of the simple
infinitive. To prove this we have
not to compare the statement that
was made by any true scholar as to
the number of times this Constitution
is found in any particular author
In examination of the various
to be seen by the most and many part
will show this point clearly
More than this the same fact
often does not seem to be altogether
consistent in his own character
This difficulty has led to the
lay down the principle of certain
which are following to the number
them to different also the time

Constitution. Below will be
found an alphabetical list of
the expressions with which the
simple inflections occur in
Song. Following the detailed list
will be found a summary in
which are given no special study,
either to show they occur in any
where in Latin or present word-
ing voluntarily in many, or
are too numerous to write
occurrences. They are
andere, Comari, dabine, lost
vanlle, negune, molle, foral
solare, valle, vatroi

Abundance 8-1-1 37-48-
 22-37-0 38-16-7
 29-15-2 41-14-5

Found as early as Eminence,
 Am for 7 Hand. Men of T. 100
 112-45. Hat 7-120 4-35 Val 863618
 of 11-11. E. 11-11 also p 381. Noted p 100
 11-11-11

Abundance 7-35-8 32-15-6

Not in pocket until Yang 4 6377.
 Several additional ones in Yang
 4-11 in 6-11 and later parts.
 In 11-11 first in Yang. Fac 83-4
 Abundance + 1 is found in 11-11
 11-11 of 11-11 33-11-11. Noted p 100
 11-11 p 100

Aggregated: 3-35-7 24-8-7
 7-21-5 37-26-8
 8-16-7 41-25-5
 22-54-8 44-24-11
 33-38-12 48-26-11

First found in 1857 (7) Examined
 Perret, Classic forms and living,
 fac. and Curious. of Arago. 2. 307
 Schimper p. 11. Exner p. 11

admits: 5-29-1; 9-26-15; 10-41-7.

Found only in living and not in
 1, 47. 4, 8. 5, 8. Not in any of his
 observations. Schimper p. 11
 Kühner 2. 491. Kühner p. 250.

admits nearly always in living
 and not off from

9-21-8	35-51-8
- 52-1.	10-1-7.
3-44-4	- 34-1.
6-2-7.	24-41-8
- 3-2.	35-51-8
- 56-2.	37-32-1
8-29-13	

First cited in Perret 3. 500
 Then Pic. La Prout 2. 51. 2 40

of Oct 13 22. In brief and Vergil,
but especially in the historical
Jan. Apr. 25. Invent. 3 1 6: 7-4-6 etc.
Ogden - National p 200 Aug 2 3 07

addendum: 5-52-16 (infin. to be supplied)
40-54-8. In Plant. and Ter. One ex-
ample in Cas. de Invent. 2-42-122.
Not cited from Ter. Two found one
in late Latin for both the personal
and impersonal construction. Spec-
imen to be placed in cabinet. It seems
to have been frequent in the
range - see that I see this August
1899 p 8. Missing. See Ter. at 101.
171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200

addendum: 8 21-22 23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100

Not in Drac. of Torr and Harp. is adjective

adjective: 5 6-11; 25-7-13; 30-28-8;

37-1-5-10; 1-2-17-5. 16 ant. asin. 887.

Pic. tin 5-2-5. Vergil and Aug. poets

also prae inter of Latin Aug.

of Drac. 2. 349. Eger pp. 18, + 17

Nüch. p. 50

adjective:

2-3-2.

- 6-11

10-6-11.

- 19-9.

10-41-2.

27-12-4.

39-8.

31-34-4

33-48-9.

38-27-7.

45-32-4

This is nothing more than
the prae of adjective used as
an adjective and having the
infim. for a Complement. The
Construction of adjectives proper
with the infim. is not classic
nor usual in Latin, save in
the poets. Thom Syntax Latin 80

4) Thom. Eximius also p. 202 and some
other Eximius later p. 203

6) in annis destructione 1882 24-7
of destructione later

7) in annis habens 1-29-7

27-28-4	37-38-5	48-49-6
38-39-5	49-50-6	50-51-6
39-40-5	50-51-6	51-52-6

First in Cic pro Roscio 18.
Secunda apud Cic ad Fam 4-1-2
Cell. Hisp. 26. (Vreger 2. 3. 7) says it
is more than annus but

8) annus horae 20-22-2
of horae later

9) in annis induens

1-11-11	37-38-11
2-11-11	38-39-11
3-11-11	39-40-11

Rare in Classica from
Cic pro Sulla 30-32 Last Cat. 10.
(Vreger 12), Last Cat. 2 of 100 1-2

in fin. 6-23-7; 31-25-7; 45-11-12.

Appears first in Cic. with a neg-
ative in a negative sense.

Lacl. 11. de Fato 3. de Off. 1. 31.

4:22. Tac. Ann 12. 60. Quint 2-15-27.

Also found in Livy with a descrip-
tion of the p. 6. N. in Syn. Lat. p. 275
Schwartz p. 298

Aware. Not frequent in Livy
only 33-32-8 and 45-39-8.

Wanting in early Latin in Cic.
and in full Latin occurs
in Lucan 1. 3. 26. 4. 779. 4. 1186
and Cic. de Off. 1-4-13. Cat. M. 13
and at the bottom

Tac. Ann. 1. 21. 22. 34. 11. 24

Column 3-2-6. N. in Vergil

of. Aeneid 2. 306. Lucan 2. 286

Also in p. 6. N. in Vergil

First L. 26.67 (M). In (no line)
H. 10.62. } ust. 2-7-8. Suct. Calif. 2

The number of expressions
formed by a substituting and the
in case, which may be con-
strued with the infin. is
limited in Cic and Cæsar
very extensively this number probably
is also the prose writers of
the age of the Empire of Rome
by Cassiodorus p 301-2.

Centrum atque decretum est 2-45

In Cic. only Centra in est (Kühn's est p.
244) as also in only Latin Vulgate
b. 2. A group 2, 3, 4, 1 and 1 in Centra
Group 2. A group 2, 3, 4, 1 and 1 in Centra

Continued del. ...
pro ...

pro Cato habes androgynus 44-11

Cesare: 3-61-13; 8 6-6.

Forming in Plant. ...
p. 6. lines (5 x 7.) Cornif. 4 5 6 5.

Cic ad Quint. Fr. 2-2-2 ad Att. 11-11-2.

In Vergil, Hor. and later ...

Curt. 6-11-14. (Eger p. 12)

... 471, 473 ...

Coepisse:

a in the act. form with act. infin.

A large number of ...

2-2-7.	5-17-10.	8-27-11
-21-6.	-30-4.	24-6-6.
-27-7.	6-11-8.	-20-10
-41-7.	-34-11.	-27-8
-41-7.	7-2-11	-27-6.
3-36-1.	-14-6	25-28-7.
-36-7.	-14-9	27-4
-47-2	23-6.	-27-10
-70-11.	26-10	-35-8.
4-4-3.	-22-6.	-36-5
-5-2	3-6-13	
5-7-7.		

24-4-6
 - 18-4
 25-7
 - 47-11
 - 21-11
 27-1-14
 - 49-1
 28-20-2
 - 15-16
 - 24-11
 30-24-10
 31-18-14
 - 43-2
 32-21-7
 - 34-1
 - 31-3
 - 38-12

33-7-11
 - 29-5
 34-3-8
 - 2-9
 - 21-7
 - 22-6
 35-1-6
 - 38-5
 36-7-10
 - 4-11
 - 10-12
 - 40-7
 37-21-2
 - 13-2
 - 42-2
 - 12-12
 38-2-8

39-1-1
 - 28-13
 - 21-1
 - 28-8
 - 2-1
 - 11-7
 - 21-12
 - 3-3
 - 1-1
 - 16-8
 - 21-43-8
 - 44-4
 - 46-5
 - 4-1
 - 6-0
 - 25-5
 - 28-5
 - 23-8
 - 7-7

This construction occurs
 everywhere in Latin and is
 no comment

1) in the pass form with pass aff.

1-37-4.
 - 57-3.
 2-1-5.
 - 33-1.
 3-14-4.
 - 4-5
 - 38-2.
 - 65-7.
 - 70-7
 - 24-1
 - 55-2.

4-46-2.
 - 55-
 - 58-1.
 - 61-6.
 5-2-1.
 - 12-6.
 - 15-5.
 - 17-
 - 17-10.
 - 18-10
 - 23-8.

5-24-4.
 6-1-11.
 - 27-8
 7-2-10.
 - 6-2
 8-2-10.
 - 1-1
 - 25-1
 - 30-3
 - 33-8

9-37-0	2-2-47-12	25-21-1
41-0-1	-42-3	28-21-1
42-0-2	-47-1-7	29-21-1
-43-0-6	-17-8	30-21-1
44-0-2	-14-3	31-21-1
74-3-2	-24-1-3	32-21-1
-7-0-0	26-22-3	33-21-1
-8-0-3	-23-1	34-21-1
21-3-4	-12-5	35-21-1
-8-0-4	-44-14	36-21-1
-15-3	-42-6	37-21-1
-20-5	43-24-6	38-21-1
23-4	-40-0	39-21-1
-12-7	48-3-1	40-21-1
-21-0	-1-8	41-21-1
42-12	-13-17	42-21-1
24-10-7	-25-1	43-21-1
-42-3	-30-0	44-21-1
-48-4	27-21-1	45-21-1
24-10-4	30-21-3	46-21-1
-18-7	-10-6	47-21-1
-18-0	-20-10	48-21-1
-24-7	-23-1	49-21-1
-24-1	21-20-2	50-21-1
-24-1	-24-6	51-21-1
24-21-0	-24-7-8	52-21-1
-18-3	-37-0	53-21-1
-17-8	30-21-0	54-21-1
-22-6	27-4	55-21-1
22-7	30-21-0	56-21-1
-20-0	-22-4	57-21-1
	20-21-0	58-21-1

There is a great deal of variation in the
 amount of water in the water table
 between the 1st and 2nd of the year
 between the 2nd and 3rd of the year.

Curious and the strange, but the
the construction of the word
has not been observed.

For some exceptions (7 in all,
before the time of Ling, see Ren
'Études sur la Langue et Gram.
de l'Indo-Europe p. 205 ff. Sans p. 14.
Eger p. 15. Keisigth p. 5.

For the origin and explanation
of the curious instances of
Attraction seen in the use of
Captus sum instead of capto
and trahens sum instead of
trahere with a passive inflection -
Lindley, Latin Language p. 522.

a in the 1st form with the passive

2. 1. 1. 1.	2. 1. 1. 1.
2. 1. 1. 1.	2. 1. 1. 1.
2. 1. 1. 1.	2. 1. 1. 1.

This construction is not
found in Cic. or Caesar. It is
an innovation which appears
first mainly in the Claudian period
ad Hor. ann. 4-10-4. See. Cat 51. 40
Rosc. Abr. 82 Hor. Epist 2-3-21
Found thence more frequently
in Livy, Tac. Curt. Pliny, Suet,
until it becomes the rule in
late Latin. cf. Draeger 1, 160 ff
Journ. Etudes sur la Langue etc
p 218 ff

Draeger and Meisenbach both
remark that Livy does not seem
to employ indifferently *Captus*
and *Captivus*, but that he
has recourse to the former
form to express a very delicate
shade of meaning. That is to say

that the logical and the grammatical subjects are identical.

Now I think that all this may be explained on the grounds that one 35-35-00

However, he thinks two things should be laid on mind.

- 1) That such a difference in usage should be peculiar to living laws
- 2) That to prove the rule entirely, a summation should be made of all the ex in which Capitulum is used, to all whether in any of them the logical and the grammatical subjects are not the same.

4. in act or pro with Medius infra

5-7-1	30-30-10	22-11-2
27-4-2	40-30-10	

When the suffix has not the
 passive but the indirect sense,
 of the active or conjugation
 the passive of Coopi being of
 a class of which the passive sense
 is very slight, and Coopi is used
 with Coopi now with Coopi plus sun
 according as one wishes to con-
 sider them as indirect or passive
Picm. p. 212 Drueger 1.163

This usage is found in nearly
 every period of the language.

6) Passive form with prefix

3-65-5.	24-19-19.	27-42-5.
8-2-6.	-47-4.	31-23-7
5-4-1.	107-13	33-15-7
-43-6.	25-11-6.	38-41-7
21-58-10.	-34-13	39-5-7.

Coopi in all these cases is used
 as a passive form.

find the passive verb used with it.
 The same 1. 122. Monthly W. 1881-82
 21-6. Annual 11

On the contrary, as an orig. intr.
 verb, it is found it with the
 same form 21-6. in some
 a prominent place.

<u>Cogere</u>	1-45-3	37-10-3
	2-3-3	25-6-3
	21-63-11.	- 20-3

Found with the infin. in all
 forms, but more usually with
 the infin. than with other con-
 structions. Livy has Cogere with
 it twice. 40. Winkler p. 1

With Cogere Caes. always used
 the passive infin. Caes. frequently employs
 it. See Kühnast p. 251

Commodum est: 6 40 3

See Thoma 1888. This is
a prof. usage of found in other
examples.

Comit. 9. 31 12. Found only
rarely and not always it comes
up Cic. de Inv. 1. 32. See not again
until Livy. Later Tac Ann. 15. 42.
15. 51. Gell. 7 3-2.

cf. Draeg 2. 310. Kühner 2. 471

Consilium Capere: 44-11 6

Not attested for the early
period. First fragment in Caes.
B.G. 7-26-1; 7-71-1. Cic. de Quinct 11. 53
Varr 2-17-41. cf. Kühnast p. 251. Draeger
2. 318. Except in our example
Livy construes with ~~not~~ or with
the fern. Krebs. Antiquar. b. 5. v
refutes Heising's Condonium. 13 2

that with American Capital the
 special usage always demands the
 super. He maintains that the form
 of the sentence, or phrase, is also
 important not indifferently with the
 super - that it is a matter of
 position in the clause in which
 forming, & that that usage is not
 uniform throughout the several
 periods of time.

Note further that we have here
 apparently though not really, an
 super used as a close modifier
 of a substantive which is not a
 noun phrase. The super depends
 on the whole phrase "noun + super"
 = "noun + super" of sentence p. 22

Conclusions part

1-2-3-4	4-5-6-7	8-9-10-11
12-13-14	15-16-17	18-19-20

Found in Plant. Gall. Cic. and
 Inc. Aug 1.1. It is used both with
 the upper and with the, though
 the latter is much less common.
 Consilium est + D. is apparently
 a proper expression of them. Et
 p 281 and Syntaxis p 299
 Scholium p 287 Nomenclature p 7
 D. negar 2. 318

Constitutions:

1-36-2.	25-27-9.	36-10-9.
2-12-3.	34-29-2.	-22-6.
35-7-1	35-43-2.	42-67-5.

Conae in Tac. Thron. 176. 176. 176. 176.
 not in Plant. Gall. Cic. and Inc. Aug 1.1.
 in some cases, but in some cases
 of a great in the same form, and
 almost always with first inf.
 second with it. Then in Tac.
 and in Cic. Thron. 313. Cic. p. 1.

C. ... 2-15-5 4-15-5
 2-23-5 4-1-5
 31-11-5

Most frequent of all the ...
 of this stem. In early Latin, in
 Lucr. (6 ex.), 2000 ... times in
 Cic. ... and ...
 authors of. Kühner 2. 492. Arnege
 2. 349. Egerp. 18. Somp. 14

Cordicest: Once in Livy 28-20-7.
 Not ...
 Found in Plant. Most. 322. Arnege
 2. 364 cites only Catull. 44. 3. Not

C. ... 2-15-5 4-15-5
C. ... 2-15-5 4-15-5
 2-15-10. 4-15-11

... in Cic. ...
 in Cic. ...
 ...

ed. Dreyer 2. 337 Kühn 2 pp 471 473

~~Translating the text of the~~
 Dreyer. Jahrbuch 1880 p 428
Cupress:

2-4-5-6	27-41-5	36-7-13.
2-5-4	-51-1.	37-1-5.
3-1-1	28-7-1	24-1
3-1-2-6	-35-7.	-26-12.
3-35-4.	29-12-7.	-30-10.
21-53-11	31-47-1.	38-2-8.
24-27-2.	33-1-1.	-45-3.
24-10-5	-6-3.	43-21-4.
-24-7.	-33-2.	44-25-5.

In all periods. Kühn 2, p 471 is in
 error when he says "erst seit Cic"
 Gall. p 7. shows 15 exx. for Cic. See

Lang 2 307. Kühn 2, p 471 is in
 error when he says "erst seit Cic"
 Gall. p 7. shows 15 exx. for Cic. See

In apparent exception is the
 fact that the 15 exx. for Cic.
 are not all in the same
 place. But we find
 at least 10 exx. of the same

Case 33-27-11.

That before appearing proper in
and of an action pending in
family before. Nothing is con-
fined to the single verb intend
But in the past - of later present
anchors the construction is
extended to other infinitives
We should expect the use of the
gerund. The construction is
unknown to Classic prose although
we find transmitted before
Cicero 1-2. 95 of De oratore 167
Mafflin A.L. II 251. Kellner 2.514.
Ramus De oratore 167 p 447

Tim. and Lucius p 635.

De oratore: 33-27-11. With Contra
it occurs 2. 40 13 (see above). The
only example from De oratore is

1829. Found in Plant. (but never really
 out of its former position as I have
 seen it in the last of 17 and in some
 of the country in the last of 17
 of the last of 17. With other plants
 in the last of 17, see Kilmont p. 352
 deat: 45-56. So Plant. M. 17, 17.
 Persa 35. Cic. de Div. 1.20. Found
 in Div. M. 8.27. Hor. Od. 1-4-9. Epist
 1-17-2. Tac. Ann. 16.36.

desinere: This verb with the
inf. has the same construction
in Classic Latin as cooperis
v. with the inf. An exami-
nation, however, of the ex. in my
book below will show that
my apparently wrong of the form
desitina is an abbreviation
of the ant. form desitina with the inf.

that it is far from being as
 much in Latin as the other
 Latin Act. form with act in fin.

24-2-2	25-30-15	26-4-4
5-9-5	29-15-15	40-53-14
24-2-2	25-30-15	26-4-4

The Constitution reads as follows
 b) in the pass form with pass inf
 24-2-2 25-30-15 26-4-4

Note how far the Latin is comp
 aring with the same Category in
Compare given above. Further, in
 each case there is some thing
 about passive which is necessary
 in the active form with pass inf

24-2-2	25-30-15	26-4-4
5-9-5	29-15-15	40-53-14
24-2-2	25-30-15	26-4-4

Of these 2, 24-2-2, 25-30-15, 26-4-4
 leave the active form to show
 the identity of the original

Translating complete. The
 meaning was shown to show that
 evidence from context may show
 a case for that form.
 I am not sure what translating is. I am
 a bit of a [?] [?] [?] [?]
 vice versa, I am going to [?] [?]
 [?] [?] [?]

Translating: 1-40-6. 5-30-1. 10-1-12.
 2-59-8. 8-12-11. 40-56-7.
 4-16-5. 32-11-6. 42-62-14.
 45-11-3.

First Plant. Bacch 1171. So in
 classic and later writers. Cf. Don
 15. Ep. r. 12. Kühn 2. 493. Wey. 1. 338.

Destinatio: 7-33-13. 43-7-3.

In 6 6-7 we find Destinatio in
animus animus animus animus
imperium etc. Cf. animus (above).
 That the inf. is not in any Latin
 nor in Pic. But in Caes. B. 133

In the present and in future
concerns - Cuius (Eger p 10), Tac
Ann 2.6. 2.50 and others. For
reports see Marguet Ann p 18
of Druey 2.314. Non Gladius also p 18
desuetudo: 8-35-10. Druey 2.350
only one example and Tibull 2-1-38.
Kühnert p 247. Dalls and Constantine
a 4th one. Kühnert 2.6. says the verb
is used in a limited way in prose. The
dativus: 41-5-5. Only one example
in Livy and but one in Cic. Ver
1-5-14. Deut Gall 8.41. B. 29 and
31 of Druey 2.346. Kühnert p 252
differe: 29-24-11. 42-2-11
"Numeri dationem und in nach
Klassischer Prosa" Druey 2.334
Terz. 4.6.5.6.9. Hor. Od. 4-4-2.1
Cunt. 6-7-7. 5 f. Eger p. 3

difficile 1. 3-5-12. 35-28-9
 7-7-2. 37-54-16
 24-22-9.

In 37-54-16 we have the Pompeian
 Difficilis, and in 24-22-9 difficile
 aliquid notum. Difficile with the
 infinitive. See also 85.9 (Lamp.
 Cic. de Off. 1.8. Curt. 4 exx. (Eger. p 23).
 Tac. Hist. 2.47.

diffidere: 10-33-10. 28-31-5.

Usually in finy and absolute
 with acc. + infin.

liquere esse: 5-6-6. 8-26-6.

Not in prose in the finy. Not
 in that I see in last of August
 2332. Kilmest p 203. The construct
 now is perfect, see M. p. 39
 Kilmest p 91. From the Latin p 203.

duere: 11-25-9. 18-9-8
 5-21-5. 38-7-22
 2-22-9. 42-48-22

In Plant. and Soc. 89 125 Viny p. 40
also in the book and later with
in p. 100 and 400. Liny p. 25 Ex p. 11
Traeg. 1. 348. and 390

ducece 1-28-9 23-5-2
21-3-6 30-10-8

Not until Pic. and only here
and there since then. Found in
Liny 10 30 (Liny p. 25) C. 10
8-3-25 Ex p. 11. In Soc. 100 11
dubium cat: 38-6-7.

(pro) dubio habere: 8-36-3

Wanting in Traeger. Prob. acc. to
ducece (ab re): 8-11-2 90 re (ab re).

ducece (tolerabilis): 10-11-2.

Kühnast p. 204.

erubescere: 10-8-5. 42-6. 12. 45-35

First example in Traeg. Soc.
62. Then in Liny, C. 11 100 11.

Exor p. 141. Fac. Ann 6.23, Sen. Phil.
 1844. Not in Pic. Cas. Gall.
 Nepon of Dracop. 2.343. Schmalz p. 285.
 Magnat p. 25. February 1850 p. 211.
case + the pref. genitive

This Constantine-Yule name
has been used for a time in East
African Stations & variety of ex-
pressions in living for all in Europe
1-27-10. Constantine & Co. etc.
3-70-15
4-26-17. Vancouver's point etc.
5-28-9. and Vancouver & Co. etc.
30-30-24. and all kinds etc.

[illegible]

5-32-11. 0 in. down case 12

$$\underline{u} = \sum_{j=1}^n \underline{u}_j = \underline{u}_1 + \underline{u}_2 + \dots + \underline{u}_n, \quad \text{let } \underline{u}_j = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n u_i$$

I have always used logan and
dinner in the 35-40-2. One sample
is not given by Dr. 35, but by K. 1000
exposed 7-14 to 2-10-5.

Usually in the present exposed
Both of the long run are in the exposed
First Plant. Capt. prol. 54. Fer. Heart. 337.
388. Hec. 55 (Vallquist p. 4). Cal. T.R. 9
So in later winter of Draeger 2.355
exposed: Only 40-10-5.

In Plant. several times. of.
Hollie Syst. Post. ^{Sept} 2 p.m. Then the
Cantonium becomes less frequent.
One only Plant 2-4-9. ~~Dr. 35~~
found only in the post. and later
from within of Dr. 35. ~~Hollie 2-4-9~~
exposed

8-4-2.	9-35-5	25-36-10.	37-47-1.
32-7	34-4-4.	28-3-7.	42-61-7.
34-8	35-2	34-3-14.	44-72-2
		34-31-4.	

Then in May 1880, following a storm
not waiting in any other. See
Lange's Jahresber. 1880 p. 1127.

Flagellum 1880. 31-12-11

I found no examples in any
other authors.

Pravani 1880. 31-12-11

Waiting in Arueg 2.358, where
many similar specimens are found.
Pravani 1880. 31-12-11

One example mentioned by Dr. Arueg
p. 366 who cites only 2 specimens.
San Francisco Dist. where no other
I have only from poetry and post-
ing from

Pravani 1880.

no 1880. 31-12-11. 31-12-11.

Pravani 24-37-11. 31-12-11 not
31-12-11 (31-12-11 as given
35-12-11 by H. Arueg)

Downy mildew Cic. and Cucur.
Alvaeger 2. 344 gives two of our days
and says "Doubt might be found"
But there are later occurrences.

Val. Max. 2-10-2. 5-7-1. Inst. Octav. 34
Eger p. 13 shows three for Cucur.

Have also 3-68-7

Downy mildew Cic. and Cucur. 2-6-1
of AM 1 5-4. pro Balbo 7. 24 of. Forc.
have not 3-1-5 3-19-19

however: 7-30-23. 28-29-4.
- 40-10.
10-10-11.

Used in the same sense as
found in Cic. and Cucur.
Inst. Cic. 2. 3101.
Harms. Resp. 17. 37. Val. p. 1. 12. 11. 636.
Not in Cic. but in Lucian and
in Sact. 7-5-11. 6 17. 12 of. Long 2. 34.
Long 2. 34. Long 2. 34. Long 2. 34.

comp. 22-6-6; see no. 22-6-6.

Latin first Verg. A. 1. 9. 2. 55. 2. 319
Hor. Od. 3-7-14 Ovid Am. 2-12-21

First in prose Liv 22-6-6, then in
later prose writers. No construction
is poetic (10, argument p. 327. See Drueger
2: 327. Kühner 2. 503. Kiern. Etudes de p. 200

in prose: 2-1-8 4-1-10
3-29-2. 10-1-10
4-49-15. 44-4-5 10

Found in all periods - see
list of 244. Schmidt p. 42.

undignum esse; 30-10-3

Latin first Verg. A. 1. 9. 2. 55. 2. 319
Hor. Od. 3-7-14 Ovid Am. 2-12-21

We should expect find with the
undignum in prose of Roman writers

undignum; 30-10-3

Writing in Latin of Roman writers

2. 91 says the Constitution is found
only in every sense. Hence, and
in a perfect form. For
Hermann v. p. 22. August p. 23.
Johann v. p. 49. and George. Herbst 1817
insistere: 8-35-2 insistent.

In the same sense instane
also is used, and the follex;
in the perfect instilit may
be found in the text.

8-35-2.	37-17-5.	40-49-2
24-26-11.	-27-4.	42-17-5.
27-2-10.	39-31-3.	-57-9
30-12-19.	40-5-3.	44-26-12
34-57-6.	-39-1	

Forst v. p. 10-16-1. then in Livy and Curtius
see Ege v. p. 12. Kühner v. p. 193 and v. p. 315.

instillere:

1-3-2	1-39-1	24-26-1	27-46-8.
2-12-4	21-1-5	26-17-5	28-46-11
2-12-4	21-1-5	26-17-5	27-46-8.

33-3-1 33-1-6. 37-1-2
 34-57-6. -7-1. 41-20-6.
 -2-1. -18-1. 43-2-11.

Plant. Barch. 1082. Cass. B.C. 1.33.
 Hall. Aug. 18.9. Pic. of Jan. 7-17-1.
 10-6-1 Pic. Barch. 1082. Barch. 1082.
unpublished.

31-4 32-6-11 31-4-4
 3-5-1 10-35-2

Plant 4.55. Barch. 1082. Barch. 1082.
 Aug. 1.2. Barch. 1082. Barch. 1082.
 in Pic. of Cass. Barch. 1082.
 Jan. 2.45. 4.57. Aug. 2.55.
 Barch. 1082. Barch. 1082.
unpublished.

31-4-4 32-6-11 31-4-4
 31-4-4 32-6-11 31-4-4

Cass. Barch. 3.26. Barch. 1082. 107.7
 Barch. 1082. Not in Pic. (Kühnert p. 253).
 In Jan. Hist. 2.12. Jan. 1.32. Barch. 1082.

in the Long Sea Space but the
Fountain throughout the time for
Lafford's. W. H. p. 9 (H. and p. 43.

in a set: 5-36-5. 32-22-3. 34-58 3.

Not found - but the above point
Frequent in Rio de Janeiro 2.12. 4.22
do. 3.12. 1.3. 177. Then in Long and
Point. See Lafford p. 259. Exposed
In 4.12. 2.12. in a set. This
is marked by the number p. 259.
in a set: Long, Pref. 3. 5-54-3.

5-54-3. 2.12. 1.3. 177. 2.12. 4.22. 1.3.

Not found. Long, however, was in
p. 259. and in p. 259. first in Long.
Then in Har. and Point. See Lafford
1.3. 2.12. 3.12. 4.12. 5.12. 6.12.
in a set: 5-54-3.

One Point 2.12. Frequent in Long
and the Long Point. 2.12. 3.12. 4.12.

See Aug. 2, 362. Mergat p. 3.5.

King's gate into 100 p. 100

Robertson 100

Working in Aug. p. 100

Robertson 100 100 100 100 100

Robert

5-4-1.	9-11-2	31-9-3.
-36-6.	25-6-7.	37-1-9.
8-30-7	-30-3	39-41-4.
	38-3	40-5-7

Working in Aug. p. 100

Robertson: 2-31-3 31-9-3
4-1-1 27-1-9
10-1-1 30-1-9
10-1-1 31-1-9

See Robert 100 (Vallent p. 100)

8.319 ways first in Pic. and All. 4-1-3.

See Aug. 109. See 100 p. 100

At the time it is not frequent.

Robertson

3-1-1-2	3-1-1-2
-41-3.	4-1-1-3
-48-3.	36-3.

In Aug. usually with p. 100 in Aug.

Don't buy from anyone but the
the League of Women 1884 p. 114

Notes

5-27-84 58-53-5 26-1-18
28-2-7 29-2-7 29-2-7

5-53-5. Mos non placet. 1-18-84

Plant Capt 1884. Pic. 1-18-84; he usually employs ut.

After the fall 1884 from the land
and Pac. See Schumley p. 287. Eger p. 21

Notes

5-27-84 58-53-5 26-1-18
28-2-7 29-2-7 29-2-7
28-2-7 29-2-7 29-2-7

From the 1884

Notes

21-58-2 26-1-18

Don't buy from anyone but the
the League of Women 1884 p. 114
5-53-5. Mos non placet. 1-18-84

Neftas esse: 5-9 6. 4 31-7

-51 12 77 5 10

From the 2nd to 2nd

and from 15-20 5. do not Dec. 3. 22.

Case 12. 9. 7. 40. Sporadic occurrence
in the parts and later winters.

Drac. 2. 361. Som. p. 21. Eger. p. 21.

Neftas: 2-2-3 9-3 13

0 300 1 12 11 16

In all periods

Neftas. 2. 361. in the 2nd

Common in all periods. More

less frequent in June 20

Neftas 21-2-2 25 15 20

22 30-2 10 10-1

First case of phig for 2nd in the

2nd in the 2nd from the 2nd

very frequently. More frequent

in the 2nd. The 2nd of June 20 20

2. obstinere (fruit): 8-5-17

obstinere and obstinere

23-29-7 obstinere and animis

Vincere aut mori (a) a 3 c'p. in Latin

More frequent in perf. pass. part.

7-2-17 9-25-17 9-25-7 23-25-17

23-25-17 The verb is not in Latin

behaviour. Schmalz p. 284. Kühner

3-1-17. Kühner Études lat. p. 284

Truquet 2:316. Kühner p. 2-2

occipere: 1-7-6. 1-4-9-1. 4-55-2.

Waiting in Truquet in Latin,
but not in Cic. or Cael.

Kühner says the first prose example
is Cael. 15. 17. 156. 2. See Antiquarian

It is a favorite construction in
late Latin. See Schmidt p. 1-2. and

con. given in Johnson 1880 p. 12

Oficina

1-24-2 21-2-2 20-24-2
2-2-2 2-2-2

Usually - more that 200 - and for
the most part with a regular flow
of water in not far from the
main stream of the river - 250

Oficina primum

3-24-2 21-2-2 20-24-2
2-2-2 2-2-2

In 24-29-5 Oficina primum (detention)
Found - Found. In 24-29-5
Found 1st 2-2-2 Found 1st 2-2-2
Found 2-2-2 Found 2-2-2
Oficina 1-2-2 2-2-2

Found by 1st 2-2-2 Found in the
following primum Found in the
with the upper branch of the river
with 2-2-2 Found - 2-2-2

optans: Once in Livy 9-11 16.

Not found in Caes. or in Sall
but in B.G. 8.9. In Cic. was found
it only with the forms optation
optationem and optabile not
themselves. It is possible that the
first instance of scholastic p. 284
Dräger 2.307 says first in Cicero p. 11. Moxat p. 19

Optans case: 9-27-7 26-44-1

From some time, who shows
some 2xx. Tusc. 3 379. Ver. 1. 47
as 111 7. 1-1. Cato Major 1. 3. 11. 11. 11.
After Optans only Moxat 2. 11. 11. 11. 11.
the 111 7. 1-1. Cato Major 1. 3. 11. 11. 11.
scholastic p. 287. Tusc. 3. 4. 37 1. 11. 11.

Optans: 28-19-5. 35-44-1.

Dräger 2. 307 says first in
Cicero p. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11.
Interpretation 1880 p. 421. Tusc. 1. 11. 11. 11. 11.

Parentet: 1-8-3. 3-36-9. 23-10-11
30-28-1

probably a common of the range
The only other thing is possible
So far as the range the
usually employs 24-30 mm in
found - they are many other
and on the other hand, 20-30 mm
p. 97. Mequet p. 36. Kiem. & Loelger p. 639.
Passer 24-30 mm.

Found in early autumn but
wintering in the same
later it is more or less
p. 100 as a possible for the
very important. I am told p. 100
the the range is possible
appears in the autumn 1886 and
is a common bird with birds
and they are in the autumn
wintering in the autumn
wintering in the autumn p. 100

paramount substance 31-1-1

Writing on the page 31-1-1 (the
Year 2, 16 p.m. (line 11) 31-1-1 (the
3.30. The first paramount date, July 31.22. Just
at 3.30. (the 31-1-1)

pat 3-17-2. 31-12-2.
5-6-6. 42-63-1

In early Latin and the poets
but no sign of it from the Classic
period. (the 31-1-1)

substance 31-1-1

the substance 31-1-1
at 3.30. (the 31-1-1)

perfectly 31-1-1

perfectly

21-22-7	31-12-2	31-12-2
- 30-1	32-6-1	31-12-2
- 37-4	33-1-1	31-12-2
- 6-7-2	- 18-7	31-12-2
- 13-12	34-25-7	31-12-2
- 17-4	28-7	31-12-2
27-17-8		31-12-2
31-12-2		31-12-2
- 11-5		31-12-2

Found in 1880 per. was very much
exposed by much water of rain
as was pointed out by the student
periculis 201.

2-3-4 27-30-3

Lo in Jan 1880 5-22 June 1880

East - 1880 (p. 22)

periculis 20 10-17 18-18-20

Not in pre-classic period nor
in C. or S. or S. or S. or S. in the
Year 5-8-22 Then in Vergil and
the Aug. poets (Merguet p. 20) and
in later copies. Aug. 2, 330.

Schmalz p. 283.

periculis

3-64-8. 24-48-3. 37-53-1

Found in C. or S. or S. or S. or S. in the
Year 5-8-22 Then in Vergil and
the Aug. poets (Merguet p. 20) and
in later copies. Aug. 2, 330.

In Plant (Guzmania) 1000 p. 400
 1000 p. 400. Then from Fox and
 later in the Dragon 1000

Leaves.

2-7-10	24-28-1.	44-12-1.
3-10-1	-34-16.	-2-2.
-47-7.	25-2-3.	-12-5.
-62-4.	29-4-2	-22-4.
4-31-7.	37-5-4	-35-7.
6-9-4.	37-5-4	-38-1.
-10-1	37-5-4	-39-7.
-10-1	37-5-4	
8-3-8	39-47-8.	

Introduced by Cic. (who often
has $ut a + a + b$); then Gall. Hor.
The most dated is August 1882
volume p 286. Nicot. Syst. Latine
p 80. Long p 17. Exp. p 17.

blue price: 31-21-2

postulare: 42-26-6

This construction not used
in Caes. (B.G. 4-25-1) belongs to pop-
ular speech. (Riem. Synt. Latine p. 284).
Merguet p. 20 cites exx. from Plautus &
postulare: 42-26-6.

In early Latin chiefly
Cic. only de Fin. 3-17-58. Not in
Caes. and but once in Sall. Jug. 10.
Sorn p 7). Curt. 6-11-23. Eger p. 81.
See Merguet p. 20. Drueger 2. 321.
Postulatio est: 21-20-4.

Wanting in Drueger 7 304 &
where many such expressions are
found.

praepostulare: 23-14-11

Not in Caes. or Caes. Hesper. Plaut. Truc.
118 Merguet p. 20. Riem. Synt. p. 45.

praeoccupare 30-3

Not in Cic. de Nat. Ant. Lib.
not in Tac.

praeoccupare 34-40-1

Harper 1201 says ^{dis}praeoccupare is
found in post Aug. prose.

praeoccupare 5-51-7.

Cic. Ver. I-1-86. Quae Pl. 2-37. 3
of Augustus esp. 307.

praeoccupare 28-41-7

praeoccupare 36-1-7.

praeoccupare

1-39-5.	10-43-12.	42-33-6.
3-39-7.	45-38-2	
3-40-5.	25-13-1	
4-49-3.	26-41-9	
5-26-4.	28-40-14	
8-38-3.	31-18-8	

Aug. in his prose usually
with preceding object of the
sentence. But in this text
as present. Aug. 2-30-31

On operane. 37-28-13.

47-43-8.

Found in all periods Aug 2. 3. 4.

Propaganda 34-5-11. 40-57-5.
37-28-13.
40-4-10.

First Cic. Brut. 25. and 137. B.S. 8.47.

For other ex. See Schmitt p 15.

Snail: 3-52-7. 9-11-12.

Found in all periods Aug. 2. 3. 4.

Quine: 3-52-3. 26-44-9.
4-24-9 32-4-11

Found in all periods Aug 2. 3. 4.

Ratio est: 5-54-6.

Cic. C. C. 5. 15. A. C. 2. 23-74.

in Case 3. 3. 7. 11. 14. 16.

For Hist. 3. 22. Aug. 2. 3. 63

Reasoning

5. 11. 12.
23-74.
25-44-17

25-44-17.
25-44-17.
25-44-17

Not in early Latin and
in the classic period. Mostly
post-classical. Vergil, and in
later prose. cf. Draeger. 2.336.

Kalender 2494. Merz. p. 2. Epist.
reposit: 21-40-2. 39-36-16.

Found in early Latin and
in the classic period. Not common
at any time. cf. Draeger. 2.335.

reformatio: 9-34-19. 28-41 13

First in Cic. Philippicae 24. 3-9

Then in Plin. Pan. 44.

cf. Draeger. 2.342

regimen est: 1-31-6

Isac. Ann. 6.32. 14.14

religio est: 2-4-2-3 5-4-8

First Ter. Heaut. 228 (Vall. p. 2)

Not in classic writers. nor
again in the early and later writers

1 line N.H. 19133 Suet. Aug. 6.

Hieracium Lychnis L. ^{p. 300} I think the
reference is by analogy to pudor
etc. cf. Drueger, 2, 363.

revised format. 42-13-2

Reliquiae vol. 4 5-3

$$\underline{\text{Step 2:}} \quad \underline{\text{Solve for } x:} \quad 9 = 17 - 1$$

Only example found by Dr. Meyer & the
ingenue crat = 2-3-2 @ Koko's Antik

Only 2 samples given by Ameghin 2010
see at 100-13-1. Sample from the margin.

total 44 - 40 = 4

Latrus cat: 7-25-9

Forest in Terr. 8 km Yang A. 2.354

Thornling of Army - 264

Latrus cat

3-27-9	9-24-14	32-1-12
2-23-8	10-20-14	25-7-8
8-24-18	28-44-16	37-11-8
		42-23-10

Latrus cat 5-52-8

In early Latin Bullquet p 21
in Yangit with Soviet union (don
p 21) in Flowers 100 20 and Cart (Egar p 21)

Latrus habere: 7-8-9 31-25-11
-6-2 41-22-4
25-10-8 42-24-1

Latrus 422 Flowers 31-2

Flowers 31-2 Cart 4-9 2

Latrus p 26 Egar p 9

<u>Latrus</u>	1-23-8	24-25-9
	-24-8	24-23-8
	9-2-3	25-49-8
	22-21-4	-24-8
		-24-24-8

Flowers - early Latin 2000

in Cic. and wanting in Plac.
and Luc. More frequent in Ling
and in later writers, cf. Doniger, 4.303.
Mequet p. 30. Sonn p. 17. Eger p. 17
sententia etc.

21-33-1. 34-12-2. 44-1-1

Quint 8.67. Cic. Synt. 1.1 p. 111
says the Construction is popular
Simulacra: 25-18-8.

Krebs, Antilibarb. says acc. + infin
is the usual Construction and that
Simulacra with the infin is popular
Simulacra: 2-18-8. 2-19-8. 2-20-8

2-21-8. See Krebs p. 111 and
note that he includes there some
acc. that are properly acc. + infin.

Simulacra Antilibarb. 3-20-8. 3-21-8
Simulacra Antilibarb. 3-22-8
Simulacra Antilibarb. 3-23-8

statuarius 4200 in long from
east to latest 6000. The Can
statuarius is found in
Cic. and frequent from 9 to 10
on. Dräger 2. 313.

Enders: 1-57-2. 34-25-7.

Found from early Latin through
the 13th century period. See Harper-
Tully p. 2. See also Egger p. 10
Enders 7-4-5

Found in Plant. Linn. 1753
and Virgil; then in later periods
until 1800. Dräger 2024. Marginal p. 11
from 'Etruria' p. 10.

Enders: 20-24-6. 5 14-18

Both are in the first position
The first is positive and from
the end of the first century to
present usage. First example is 1800.

Quadrangular 22-7-13

Point in Lind. Chan in Ling,
and the point within of the cup
Dräger 2.30 is wrong when he says
about San Juan 6.13. See Hansen
E. Asia p. 282. Merquet p. 30. Eger p. 15

Temple 22-21-13

George Schuchert 2005 p. 422 says
Point to 9.57 in the first example
only two in the Museum from B. 9
8.00. He says 11.42. Then in Ling, Point
10.20. Eger p. 111. See Phil. and Point.
See Schuchert p. 285 Dräger 2.10

Temple 22-21-13: 6-18-13. 21-54-2

In the Mac 571. Dec 31. Top 15
de. rat. 2.42. Gall. Aug. 893 So in
the photo, and later in the
of Dräger 2.35. See p. 22. Eger p. 22

Leander: 6-38-7. 10-1-6. 24-35-7

In an ancient Greek and Roman
In a house from Antiquity is
the word employed. See Drueger
v. 308. Nien. Études etc p. 282.

Leander: 2-12-7. 3-15-7.

Scattered ex. in all parts.

Drueger v. 341. George Zolner 1881 p. 10

Marguet p. 26. Kühner v. 491, 494.

Leander: 1-3-7.

This is a poetic construction.

Twice in Hor. Odes. 1-26-2. 2-4-11.

See Drueger v. 368. Marguet p. 31

Leander 1-3-7

Also in 1881 p. 1-30-105.

Leander 2. 3-16-3. 34-14-4.
6-26-7. 44-7-7
10-20-12

In Curt. (3 ex. Ége p. 23) and
In 1881 p. 1-30-105

Vestrum esse: 8-13-18.

Vetare: 1-53-10. 42-62-14.
8-31-3. 45-29-12.

This Constitution is found
in all periods though more
frequently Vetare is connected
with the Accusative. See Knab
Antiquarianism, and Doeges 226

The Accusative with Infinitive

† Examples

Caesar II pp. 380-381

Salustius pp. 288-293.

Horace II pp. 509-533.

Caesar: III pp. 805-806.

Riemann: Syntax & Latin
pp. 282-283. 294-296.

Winkler pp. 7-19

Latin Disquisitions

The following verbs are
found in place in the
detailed study of this Chap-
ter. They occur every where
in Latin, present nothing
unusually in usage and
are found in any Latin
narrative or to be readily

Abundant:

5-33-4	10-3-11.	36-31-6
6-6-5.	11-12-6	37-34-3
7-26-7	24-27-12	42-55-3
-17-5	28-18-3.	
13-18-1.	30-20-6	

Found in Curina, Lucania,
Vergil it. 10.8. Sicula Italica 4.600.
Babington 1858 says 12. Curina is
just the name of the place from
an addition to the name. The
de. leg. 1-14-40. Curtina 3 exx. (Ego r p 31
George. J. Alberici. 1880 p. 432.

abundant esse: 37-52-10.

accipere:

1-24-4.	8-27-2	33-10-3.
-38-1	-39-12	38-10-1
-55-4	9-3-6.	-47-1.
3-67-1	10-25-5.	42-42-7
-70-1	50-30-1	50-12-1
4-54-4	-50-11.	55-5-3
5-22-6.	-61-1.	
5-37-4	32-30-2.	
5-37-1	-16-12.	

Some of examples are found
in the poems. Shall this be an
occurrences - after Livy the next
largest number of Draeg. 2. 382.

acclamare: 40-40-5.

Cic. pro Caec. 10. 28. Just. 24-5-4.
See Krebs Antibarbarus.

addere: 51-17-3. 26-12-18.

J. C. L. 11-1. request p. 18. Cic
pro Mil. 36. 96. pro Seiot. 8. 24.
de Fin. 2-17-55. Frequent in Tac
See Krebs Antibarbarus.

addere:

4-37-4	7-31-7	31-41-5.
-45-3	10-21-2	35-25-3
-55-1.	-45-2	-24-1
5-1-8.	-45-2	-21-4.
-34-7	21-6-5.	-31-7
6-2-2	24-1-6.	-41-7.
-6-4	-12-5	37-4-1
-31-3.	-27-7	-4-18.
7-39-11.	25-21-1	-17-3
8-1-2	-37-8	26-11-1.
-17-7	27-54-1	-1-5-3.
-27-2	28-25-3.	
	-25-11	
	31-1-5.	
	-23-1	

Which construction is classical,
and very frequent in the history
ad hostani: 1-25-1.

Very rare, though found
with simple inf. with ut, ne
and ad + gerund. Brugger 1409 is
in error when he says that
"Hostor um Composita habent
nominalis den Acc. c. infim".

See Krebs, Antibarbarus.

adfirmare:

3- 2 3.	10-35 6.	36-7-12.
- 2 3 1.	- 35-14.	38-33-9.
- 2 4-5	21-12-1.	39-24-10.
- 52 1.	- 12-1.	40-55-7.
- 52-1.	- 29-1.	41-21-13.
- 62-1.	24-3-12.	- 22-2.
- 65-6	26-29-3.	7-3-5.
4-54-0	25-50-11.	43-50-4.
6-37-1.	27-1-13.	44-10-1.
- 52-1.	- 4-1.	45-10-1.
8-11-6	28-35-8.	46-10-1.
10-33-3	29-12-7.	47-10-1.
10-18-8	34-26-1.	48-10-1.
	35-18-3.	49-10-1.
	- 26-1.	50-10-1.

Found in classic period
and later See the examples.

adicer2:

1-44-2	30-23-6.	39-26-9.
6-6-17.	-40-3.	40-29-8.
10-28-16.	32-38-3.	-42-4.
-37-11.	33-28-13.	42-42-2.
27-37-3.	38-44-6.	44-1-10.
-25-5.	-56-10.	-14-9
-44-9.	39-5-7.	

adicer2 is peculiar to
 Silver Latin. Harper says only
 in Vell. (2-27-2) and the historians
 after that up. age. See Draeger 2,396.

Eger p. 37

adigere in inuando:

2-1-10. 10-38-9. 21-1-4. 35-19-3.

adigere aliquem in inuando
 is common after the time of
 Livy; prior to this we find
 in inuandum, or simply
 in inuandum. But I find no
 use of the expressions with
 an infin. subject of Livy.

admiratio exorta: 26-12-3.

Not in Dancy, but in the
admiratio at the 1st, 2nd & 3rd.

Lucy 7-34-12 has admiratio in
with 7 and in independent
clause, while in 7-39-4 we find
admiratio in with 7 and
combined, and used with accusative
admonere:

3-39-3. 10-12-4. 28-17-11. 30-16-1
- 51-1. 24-9-2. 33-8-4.
4-3-3. 27-9-10. 39-50-2.

2 i.e. for change 30. 34. 35. 2nd & 3rd.

Later the construction is much
more frequent (Vulg. N. 485).

Florus 76.16 (Somp. p. 6). Curtius 3
examples (Eger p. 30). Several occur-
rences in the 2nd Greek's lexicon.

admonere: 28-17-8. 32-39-3.

Both of our 1st & 2nd find

in Tigua & Mexican but venting
in drag. 5. 4. 15. The Convolvulus
is found in archaic Latin-Eur.
Ann. 136 (V). Plant. Bacch. 187.

Cure. 342. (Keimkens p. 23). Vergil A. II. 20.
Not in *Tristia*

adscribe: 26-24-12.

Artemisia early in Feb Aug. 12.
Salvia open to 5.

Active stages: 44-46-5.

The Classic usage is an unsp.
verb, but no finer authority
Plin. N.H. 2, 168. 8. 29. 17. 19. 25. 5. ⁹ Drac. 2382.

aequius est: 35-16-13. 36-25-7.

aequum (aequum) est:

3-13-7.	21-19-5.	42-34-15.
-44-10.	-44-5.	45-13-16.
4-57-2.	28-41-1.	-20-
7-30-11.	39-16-13.	-26-8
-38-7	42-34-12	

of a true adaptation can be

third person of the Verb. esse
form in 1st person of the predicate
of a substantive Clause which is
in the form of the acc. + infin.

Of these agnum est is found
most frequently - especially in
Plant. See Dräger 2423.

agere: 39-25-10.

Planting in Fügner's lexicon
and also in Dräger. Acc. +
parallel is found in agere
Cum Penatu with acc. + infin.
Curt. Tab 54

agnoscere: 34-11-3

First found in Cic. ad Fam.
4-4-1 and 5-20-5. Livey example
not given by Dräger 2302 but
noted by Fügner. Epist. 15
lines Curt. 7-11-17. cf. Schmidt pp. 287

(nihil) aliud quam:

4-26-11. 5-17-3.

nihil prout quam: 35-11-4

ambigitur: 30 5-11

Noted by Hünig but wanting
in Draeger who says (2,391) that
Tac. H. 4.47. ^{Ann.} 6. 28. Ann. 12.65 are
the first certain examples. Then
Ammianus 17-5-14. Aug. de Civ. Dei. 8.27.

ambiguum est: 4-5-17-11

amplum esse: 2-9-4. 5-30-2.

Both examples are given by
Hünig. Not found in Tertius

Animadvertere:

2-20-4.

3-44-4.

- 44-11.

- 44-11.

2-11-11.

- 13-11.

21-26-11.

22-20-8.

24-32-15.

- 32-15.

25-33-2.

26-44-6.

28-3-1.

- 3-1.

31-25-2.

33-10-11.

- 45-5.

35-11-5.

- 24-11.

38-2-3.

31-28-1.

40-29-11.

- 2-32-11.

44-1-11.

- 22-2.

- 23-2.

- 12-8.

- 27-11.

First example in J. E. Thom.
709. (Vallquist p. 18). Then more
frequent in Cic. and later
writers See Eger, p. 25. Draeg. 2. 382.

angere: 1-46-6. 27-40-2. 28-8-1.

The only other instance
cited is Cic. Brutus 2. 7.

See Draeger 2. 392. Winkler p. 10

animo agitare: 1-35-4

(in) animo esse: 10-39-8.

in animu inducere:

2-5-3, 2-54-5. 27-12-7. 40-34-9

Examples are cited only
from early Latin. Teubner
lives three from Plautus, and
Vallquist p. 22. Lives four from
Terence. cf. Draeger 2. 426.

animo profondere: 34-34-2. 35-17-13

Not given by Draeger

animus providens: 31-5-1

animus subit: 45-5-4.

So in Curtius 8-2-6. 11.5-23

Eg. r p. 38) Weissensberg, Livy 45-5-11

Says that our example is im-
personal, as occurred at animis

73-48-1, and, as such, is found
mostly in prose and in later

writers. Livy usually employs
a subject as Cogitatio 10-45-2,

25-24-14. 36-20-3. Cura 41-19-4.

(Animos) timor incessit: 7-39-1.

See timor incessit animos

Aperire: 37-10-5. 44-28-10.

Not prior to Livy; then Curt.
1-7-6. Tac. Ann. 1.55. 3.23.

aptius esse: 28-43-14. 41-13-6

arbitrari: 1-47-3. 3-62-2

2-3-1

7-40-6

3-13-3.

-41-6.

5-4-2.	23-5-10.	34-17-8.
7-9-5.	-5-15.	35-33-5.
-30-4.	24-30-4.	39-36-9.
-33-18.	25-33-1.	-37-6.
8-4-1.	28-40-4.	41-23-6.
9-11-10.	29-17-3.	42-40-1.
-18-6.	32-11-8.	45-41-1.

Frequent in all periods, and
a special favorite with *C. aurea*
argentea

1-16-4.	9-46-3.	34-32-14.
4-20-7.	21-11-1.	37-28-2.
-21-4.	24-25-1.	38-52-4.
5-10-6.	30-23-5.	40-12-17.
-11-3.	32-46-1.	42-36-4.
-17-2.	33-47-6.	-42-6.

Plant. mil. 389. Men. 812. Cic.
pro Rose. itn. 20. 57. Frequent in
Tac. See Drueger 2. 395.

argumentum esse: 3-55-9

argumento esse: 26-31-5.

(pro) argumento esse: 25-7-5.

altim: 6-38-11 10-13-10 11-2-1

Plant. Tarsa 701. Cic. de leg. 2-11-4.
Hor. epod. 4. 17. Curt. 5-11-6. Eger. p. 38.

Anchor set:

1-48-9.	9-37-11.	32-30-11.
2-48-8.	10-26-10.	33-23-5.
-58-1.	-37-13.	36-36-4.
4-7-12.	21-47-4.	37-48-1.
-26-6.	22-24-11.	38-23-8.
6-20-12.	-36-4.	39-22-9.
-42-5.	-52-6.	-36-7.
8-6-3.	23-12-1.	40-50-1.
-20-6.	25-39-13.	42-66-9.
-18-2.	27-11-3.	44-15-1.
-39-16.	29-35-2.	45-43-8.
-40-1.	30-26-7.	
9-16-11.		

Cic. ad Att. 9-10-5. Vergil A. 10.510.

Plin. N. H. 7, 135. 11.73. So in Tac.

Ann. 13.20. Curt. 9-5-21. 9-8-15

See Eger p. 36. Draeger 2. 431.

untonex faber:

8-4-10. 8-30-7. 10-5-13.

This Construction is wanting in Draeger.

apud untonex invenio: 8-11-1

So Tac. H. 2. 37. Not given by Draeger.

Causa causare misso: 37-17-12.

By analogy to nuntium mittere.

Causa:

1-7-10. 7-6-3. 39-46-2.

2-42-10. 30-28-2.

5-15-4. -28-5.

Causa = "prophesy" is not found by Dräger. The examples are cited prior to Livy in prose Sall. Hist. de Div. 2-37-78. and after Livy only Tac. Ann. 14, 32. Hist 4, 54. and Just. 3, 4, 18, 5. 23, 4. The other occurrences are poetic. Schmidt p. 107.

Causa abferunt: 3-31-11

Causa est: 7-30-5

Causamque removimus praebuit: 2-30-8.

Causam: 5-1-1. 5-5-6. 8-15-2. 30-1-1.

Not in prose until Livy; then Tac. and Suet. Nero 49. Also in Curt (Eger, p. 32), cf Krebs, Antibarbarus.

124
Certina est: 30-26-10.

Certina pectus.

3-52-1.	33-6-3.	37-27-4.
8-23-1.	-21-7.	39-34-1.
28-35-2.	34-29-2.	40-56-1.
	36-43-2.	41-5-1.

Fanning in Calabria from and later

(pro) Certo habere:

4-35-8.	7-7-1.	37-45-16.
-55-8.	10-7-8.	42-13-10.
5-11-15.	29-21-10.	

Cic. Sall. Cat. 52.17 and later
and also of Sall. Cat. 52.17

Certum habere:

5-3-3.	28-23-5.	22-14-8.
7-30-22.	20-2-5.	74-38-5.
21-43-16.	38-28-4.	-39-7.
28-40-6.	39-15-6.	

Clamare: 3-3-4. 33-8-2
-24-1. 34-61-8
25-21-7.

Found in all periods, but
especially frequent in Cicero
and Thucydides' works.

Chamitane.

1-9-12. 9-43-13. 45-36-7
2-29-3. 10-48-9
-47-3. 28-15-8.
3-13-4. 39-34-10
-78-8. 44-6

Found in Classic ^{period} but later
the construction is more
fragmentary especially in the first
period. For Const. see Eger p. 30.
For Varieties see Herbert and Joseph's lexicon
Chamitane see: 45-6-5.

Chamitane see: 24-25-7

Chamitane see: 10-27-14.

Chamitane see: 32-28-10

Cogitative: 4-58-4.
26-22-9.
33-40-1.

Found in all periods but not
so frequently as one ~~would~~
think. Ter. Heaut. 239 Plom. 245
It. 32 (Valguet p. 18) See Drueger. 2. 183

for additional exx. Cato T. R. 3.
Cic. has a few instances. Caes B. C.

3-72-2 Sen Epist. 114. 2-4. Also in
Quint. and Front.

Cogitatio minimum subit: 36-2-3.

Cognoscere:

2-6-1.	21-49-4	39-7-7.
-45-9	25-13-10.	40-2-5.
-63-2.	26-11-6.	41-6-5.
3-57-9.	33-41-5.	42-65-2.
7-19-8.	37-13-5.	44-18-4
10-34-13.	-13-5.	

Plant. 4 exx. (Reinkens). Common
in the Classic period. Curtius
has 2 exx. Eger p 25. Tacitus
employs it freely.

Commemorare:

28-43-2.	31-6-5.	43-7-1.
-43-11	43-6-5	
30-47-18.	-1-8.	

Frequent in the Classic
period and from there on

Comperino:

4-39-8.	25-30-12.	28-1-7.
5-35-3.	26-8-1.	29-20-8.
8-30-3.	-8-10.	32-30-6.
21-32-9.	-33-8.	42-41-8.
24-24-4.	27-1-14.	45-44-11.

Fanning in all periods. cf. Draeger 2456.

Comperium habere:

3-48-2.	34-32-6.
26-45-7.	44-15-4.
-48-13.	

pro Comperito habere: 27-36-4.

Concedere: 8-4-5.

First in Lucret. 2.835. 4.390. Very frequent in Cicero. Tac. H. 2.37.

5.7. Diol. 12.20. 33,24. cf. Draeg. 2.415.

Conclamare:

2-65-3.	6-42-13.	40-7-6.
3-50-16.	10-5-11.	
5-22-5.	25-15-15.	
-28-8.	30-22-6.	
-55-2.	37-49-5.	

Fanning in Classic and later periods of Latin.

Confessio est: 1 45-3.

Confessio exprimi: 3 28-10 4 47-8.

Confessio facit 2-7-7

Confidere:

4-32-6. 34-60-5. 44-22-12.

6-15-4. 42-46-3.

10-21-15. 44-13-7.

'In allen Zeitalt. u. n', Arager 1.377

Confiteri: 36-17-10.

Found here and there in all periods of Latin. See Lexicons

Confirmare: 10-10-2

Frequent in Classic period.
Less frequent later

Congratulari: 3-54-8

The only example given by Harper in this construction

Coniungere 22-38-4. 26-25-11

Not in Cic or Ores. and no examples are cited prior to Ruy.

Conjunctio: 2-3-3. 17-56-10. 8 2-9.

Krebs Antibarbarus says the
Construction is found only in
poetry and post classic prose.

Lucret. 3.612. Just. Tib. 10. and 34.

Clamp. 2.

Consciousness: 1 49 2. 42-42-8.

Conscious with acc + infin. is
found Tac. Hist. 3.92. 11. 348

Cic. Tusc. 2, 10. Quint. 12-11-8.

Not in Tac.

Consuetudinem: 10-18-14

Plant. Cure. 165. (Reinherus).

Cic. Acad. 1. 68. de Nat. Deor. 2. 42.

Tusc. 5. 32. 11. 9ff. 1. 68. in Vatin. 34.

Not in Tac. See Draeger 2. 423.

Conscientia Conscience: 1-32-11.

Conspicere: 21-48-6. 40-31-4.

40-39-1. With principle Coordinates

Constituere: 42-37-5.

In the sense of "determinare", as
from the Constitution is rare
Tac. Ann. 205. Hist. 195. 1. 37.

Cic. de Off. 1. 10. ap. Att. 1. 7. cf. Draeg. 2. 407.

Convenire:

2-33-2.	26-41-17.	38-57-2.
-50-11.	31-1-2.	45-11-8.
8-10-8.	-21-4.	
-33-20.	34-32-3.	
9-16-1.	-48-5.	

Convenit = "it is commonly asserted",
first in Livy and then in Silver
Latin in the sense of "locut", it is
found in all periods.

Condi esse: 6-9-3. 9-1-4. 9-8-8.

Also ap. Macrobi. Sat. 3. 5-10. Then
not again till Livy 9-1-4.

Tac. H. 4. 58. cf. Kühner 2. 512. Draeg. 2. 426.

Credibile esse: 4-16-4. 10-1-5.

Cic. pro Cael. 56. Tac. Agr. 11. Ann. 1.

G. 28. Quint. 2 3 5. 5 6 2 and after.

See Leaves.

Criminari:

2-31-5. 3-56-12. 39-41-3
-41-2. 6-5-3.
3-10-7. 39-39-9.

Dræg. 2. 400 days not prior to Poup
2-11-7. Cic. pro Thae. Am. 15. 44. and
often of Marguerite's. Laxicon. Not in Tac.

Crimini dare: 1-5-4.

Cic. Verr. 1. 12. vac. Ann. 1. 73.

Cupere: 1-45-7. 21-26-7. 24-27-7.

Occasional exx. in all periods.

See Dræger, 2. 13. Riem. Syntaxe Lat.
p 284. Tullquist p 8. Riem. gives
many exx. in Plant.

Curae est: 30-31-3.

Kühner 2. 512. Dræger 2. 426.

Have only one example. Otherwise
we have the base infia. or est

decurre:

1-18-5.	33-31-11.	45-12-10.
2-28-5.	34-56-11.	
5- - -	50- - -	
26-2-15.	38-60-4.	
31-8-3.	42-28-8.	

Ter. has 4 ex. Vallegust p. 17.
 Then in Cicero and from there
 on. It is also constructed with
 int. See Draeger, 2. 1. 7. Eger p. 32.
 Winkler p. 11.

deest auf deest:

3-17-5.	24-8-2.	37-45-8.
-62-2.	-8-9.	-54-14.
6-7-5.	30-44-1.	-54-17.
-23-7.	34-2-10.	42-41-11.
21-40-11.	37-45-8.	45-14-1.

Found in all periods

o. Draeger 2. 351. Schmalz p. 292.

deest auf deest:

Plant. Po. 682. Lueret. 1. 366. 6, 468.
 Frequent in Cicero and found later
 in Cicero and Cicero.

deorum erat: 2-6-8.

So in Plant Cic. ⁴⁰ Long. 1. 1. 1.

deinde: 21-18-2.

Frequent in Cic. Tac. Ann. 13. 43.

See 10/19

deferre: 3-4-5. 45-28-7.
35-32-5.

So in Cic. Verr. 2-5-62. Vergil
A. 4. 299. Also in Cic. de Div. 2. 134.
2. 146. Tac. Ann. 14. 2

denuciare:

3-39-2. 10-12-2. 44-14-11.
3-10-4. 35-5-2. 45-1-8
4-12-5. 42-10-15.

So 4-30-15 denuciare.

Frequent in Cic. Verr. 1. 1. 1.
and other Cic. de Div. 2.

desperare: 31-39-11. 21-18-2.
32-25-2. 39-43-7.

Not until Cic. Verr. 1. 1. 1. Freq.
uent of Long. 2. 389. Cic. Verr. 1. 287.

despondens minus: 18-38-9.

destinatus: 24-2-1. 29-20-2.

Only ex. cited from Henry
Cent. 7-9 3. under the verb
a Verb of Will. cf. Eger p. 34. See
also Draeg. 2.407. Kühner 2.510.

distans:

1-6-1.	3-4-7.	6-3-1.	25-1-1
-23-4.	4-58-11.	8-30-11.	26-2-7
-49-11.	57-9.	1-4-1.	
3-19-11.	5-2-2.	21-52-4.	
-20-8	-8-10.	24-4-9.	

This verb in this construction
is found from Ter. to Tacitus.
See lexicons.

diffidere

21-26-6.	26-14-2.
-53-8.	37-31-1.
24-33-9.	38-1-1.

"In allen Perioden aber selten".

Draeger 2.381 und 385

ex dignitate Visum 31-15-2.

Highland Park, 8-1-1907

- Every 4. as the frequency of construction
 in an $4 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 4$ triplet. $4 \rightarrow 3$ pairs

53.11.8. Lee Träger 2.4 = 1. Röhre 2.5/2.

53.11.0. Leo 1. rager 2. 4 = 1. Röhler 2.5/2.

Art. 1. *Proclamation.*

Labrador. Compt: 25-29-10.

in the "Lumber & Lumber" "To be Clear"

discern: 4-4-5

Our exx. wanting in Dracp. 2. 382.

Flour in plant. Cic. Hor. Curt.

Replique: - - 3-5.

Dec. 20. 2 p. 11. 12. Quint. 5-5-17.

East Camp.

disser. 20: 4-5 = 30 = 67

Die. 12. Nov. 1897. v. 1897. 1897.

Frequent in the Los Angeles.

Massachusetts: 11 specimens.

Found in Plant. *Penstemon*

five ex. Curt 6 10-10. Not in
Tacitus. Cic. and Att. 8-1 fin. Curt.
1-2 2. Curt. (Ces. 11: 73.

divinatio: 2-3-7.

But more in Cic. and not carpi
as given by Harper. Frequent in
Cic. twice in Curt. Eger p. 28.

docere:

1-2-4.	1-29-5.	26-7-11.
-1-1-1.	9-1-1-1.	29-18-11.
2-32-7.	-25-5.	23-24-11.
-6-11.	-4-11.	
8-3-10.	2-29-5.	

Not until classical period.
Frequent in Cic, Ces. and Tacitus.
Eger p. 31 gives seven ex. in Curt
documenta esse: 28-16-12.

In Cic de Seno 50. Documentum
esse is found in Curt. and Tacitus
to Curt. 12-11-73

documentum dare: 26-38-12

dubius esse: 2-3-1.

dubius esse:

5-3-4 6-3-5.
5-4-11. 3-2-11.
25-25-11.

trans dubie perebant: 22-14-15.

pro trans dubio habitum sit: 8-36-5

trans dubitare:

1-23-7.	6-12-2.	26-15-5.
2-64-8.	-20-5.	28-24-15.
5-3-4.	8-4-7.	33-28-9
-5-3.	22-55-3.	35-2-4
-8-10	25-5-25.	37- - -

Trans dubio and related adjectives and expressions with the acc. and the infin. before them, are - very rare. For these exceptions - there probably be the fact that the subordinate proposition precedes the principal one - see Riem. Etivore etc. p. 283. Riem. (h.c.) thinks the Construal

ion is popular. It is only in
Nepos and Livy that we find
the acc. + infin. even when the
princ. prop. precedes the sub-
ordinate one.

The Construction is wanting
in Caes. and Sallust, ^{in Cic. ad Fam. 16-21 - only} but is very
frequent in Livy. - more so than
in any other author. Scattered
exx. are found in many of the
later prose writers. Draeger's state-
ment "Seltener Construiert Livius
mit quia" is refuted by Hildebrand
Prögr. 1854. Catalogue of German, who
gives 40 exx. of the Construction
with quia and only 26 with
the acc. + infin. cf. Draeg. v. 389.

Schmalz p. 87. Dray. Lytton u. Sen-
des Tacitus p. 61. M. Müller ad Livy 2-23-7.

Index:

2-32-7.	26-8-3.	35-17-1.	44-39-2.
5-40-5.	31-40-3.	38-23-1.	45-8-3.
-40-8.	33-47-4.	39-18-8.	
7-15-3.	34-2-3.	42-10-1.	
-31-4.	-58-11.	43-7-9.	

Found in all periods but for
early Latin Draeger 2.386 gives
only Plant. Capt. 147. However
Griegel^{b.19} adds two examples
for Ter.-Heaut. 836. Hee. 343.

See Notes I. v. 1. up to now.

Reisig says frequently no infin.
is found with the acc. subject
of the infinitive.

Index: 1-18-2. 1-18-4.

In 40-45-5 and 42-2-6 we have
the verb with dependent rel
clause, and in 22-10-10 depend
ent clause with rel.

Acc. inf. Cic. de Off. 2-22-77.

edicere:

2-15-8.	7-18-5.	27-11-10.
3-21-8.	7-14-5.	-14-8.
4-18-2.	21-11-4.	43-14-5.
-26-12.	26-26-1.	
-49-9.	-47-2.	

Cic. Verr. 2-2-27. C. int. 6-11-20.

Tac. Ann. 1.78. Suet. Calig. 51. in proleg.
Verg. G. 3. 275. A. G. 2. 34. Sil. 2. 320. atque
cp. Salmast p 54. Dring. 2. 110.

Cum gravi edicto: 29-21-5.

edicere:

21-27-4.	27-43-3.	40-27-10.
-32-10.	29-18-6.	
27-39-9.	38-36-8.	

ementiri 1-8-5. 2-5-2-11.

Dring. 2. 377. in any when he says
only Cic. pro Plancio. 73. Exor p 52
Cites int. 7-5-20. Taming 1. 100.

Tac. Ann. 2. 66. 13, 47. Hist. 2. 42.

Suet. Calig. 51.

erubescere: 45-38-7.

expedire: 6-7-11. 3p 11

Found in all periods.

See Draeger v. 419 Schmalz p. 177.

expirari: v. 55-9. 31-7. 2. 35-11

Plant June. 529. Ter. Hec. 489 (Vallquist
p. 18). Hall. Aug. 24. 4. 108. 2. Curtius
7-4-11. Also in Sen. Contr. 7-3-3.
11-4-4. Tac. Ann. 15. 71. Quint. 2-4-13.
10-3-32. of Draeger 2, 382

expetere: 11-11-5

"Es findet sich, physisch schon in
allen Fiktionen" Draeger 2, 408.

explorare: 6-2

Cic. ad Fam. 2-16-6. Cato Maior
19.67. de Nat. 1 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 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exposare:

4-20-6. 32-8-9. 41-15-1.
29-27-15. 33-49-1. 43-6-2.
30-40-2. 39-54-5.

Not until the Classic period
and since then everywhere
cf. Draeger. 2. 395.

exposcare: 1-32-7.

In Verg. A. 9. 192 (Draeger. 2. 412.
says the only occurrence), and
a few instances of the post-classic
period of Latin p. 291.

exprobare: 2-29-6. 42-38-8

Plant. Capt 591 See Reinken.

unt 4-2-20 8-1-39 Eger p. 321.

Frequent in Tac. of Treas. expro-

exspectare: 40-25-2

Draeger. 387 says that there
are only two more exx. in Latin
of this Construction - Per. Phorm 1025.

Aug. de Civ. dei c. 1. But Kretz,
to lib, gives some additional ex-
amples - none classical. The
other constructions are ut or
a temporal clause. The usual
one is ut. cf. Langroff pro Rosc. Am.
p. 287. Becker Phil 44. p. 481 says
we have ut when the idea of
the wish is the prevalent one.

See also Teising 3. p 813, and Meissen-
born ad Livy 43-22-2.

evulgare: 4-11-27-13.

Not ante-Aug. and Very rare.
Tie. Ann. 13, 4 has the Verb with
an object sentence in direct
discourse.

fabulae additur: 1-11-8.

fabulae adiectum est: 5-22-5.

fabulam et pietam memor. 34 1 3.

fabula inseritur: 5-21-8.

fabulae subtextit: 37-48-6.

facilina esse: 1-12-9. 25-37-17.

Found in early and in Classic Latin.

facinora esse: 37-38-11. 45-38-11.

In Cic. Cat. 1. 1. and Cic. pro Cluent. 1. 15.

fallere: 5-2-3 33-47-7.
30-31-2. 40-21-7.
31-33-8.

Ter. Heaut. 514 (Vallquist p. 17) Cic.
pro Balbo. 2. 2. B. Afr. 80. Lucret. 1. 136.

Vergil A. 4. 96. Plin. N. H. 24. 158.

cf. Draeger 2. 421.

fama recidere:

27-29-7. 32-30-3.
- 5-6. - 5-28-8.
28-7-10

fama adferre:

4-56-4 39-5-5.
8-5-7. 42-6-4.
38-51-7.

fama demonstrare: 21-20-7

Fama est:

1-7-2.	7-17-2.	35-34-6.	30-31-2.
2-32-3.	-22-10.	27-25-14.	37-4-5.
-38-9.	-35-8.	-29-10.	-22-4.
5-17-11.	-1-1-10.	-33-7.	40-17-8.
6-25-4.	-2-4-2.	-35-12.	-58-3.
7-1-3.	-51-3.	28-40-10.	42-5-4.
-21-7.	24-3-7.	29-3-8.	43-2-11.
		31-38-8.	-14-7.
		22-18-7.	45-23-15.

Fama in many forms is found in all periods. It is found especially in the historical with such facts as est, adferre, venire etc.

of Dranger, 2.426

Fama exire: 3-20-6.

Fama exire:

10-11-7. 10-13-3. 10-32-3.

Fama fere: 1-40-2. 7-17-6.

2-7-8. 9-38-4.

Fama fere: 5-28-2.

Fama fere: 25-7-17.

Fama fere: 1-4-6. 38-3-0.

Fama fere: 5-32-3.

Ammonia Vulgata: 34 10-8

See in Quint. 5 ex. of Agar p. 53.

Agar 222:

1-2-6.	5-49-3.	31-48-9.
-18-9.	8-10-13.	39-4-12.
-44-5.	-10-14.	
3-39-4.	9-9-14.	
-72-2.	-34-17.	

Found everywhere in Latin.

For examples see Agar 210-2.

Fastidire: 2-41-5. 6-41-1.

Not cited from any author prior to Livy. Quint. 5-11-19

Atari:

3-56-12	9-14-10.	33-22-5.	42-60-5.
5-7-10.	26-12-11.	34-6-4.	-34-6
6-4-7.	27-13-10.	-31-17	
-25-1.	-25-5.	-49-1.	
-34-9	30-13-14.	39-28-11.	
	-31-5.	40-3-1.	
8-2-12.	-31-7.	-17-6.	
9-7-9	-35-11.	42-41-5.	
	31-31-5.		

In all forms

Agar - usually with adverb

Agar, colore etc. 50 ex. in Livy.

This Construction is found
but rarely in early Latin. Arager
2.415 says only in Hor. 191. but see
Schmidt p. 104. where a number of
exx. are cited from that period

It is found often in Cic^{and}, the Aug.
poets rarely in post-Classic Latin
Schmalz f. 292

fideris: 5-26-5. 27-28-14.
9-38-10 36-10-3
24-40-7 38-31-1

Cic. Acad 3. 43. Hor. Epist. 1-17
Lucan 4.8.5. 5.577. Sil. 1. 432

fides abire: 3-10-12

fidem accipere:

25-16-7. 27-16-12. 38-33-3.

fides est: 6-13-7. 21-13-3.

Found in all periods. Arager
2.421 gives list of exx. which
- "Basis" with comment

fidem dare: 1-58-7. 39-10-9.

8-18-4.

5-10-4. freq. in early Latin

destruam fidemque dederam: 40-76-15.

fidem facere: 25-8-6. 38-58-7.

46-19-6.

33-28-8.

Cic. leg. Agr. 2-8-22. ad Att. 9, 8 A. fin.

Quint. 4-9-11. 4-10-34. 8-9-18. (Eger. p 37)

fide obligata: 40-57-4.

fidem est proprium: 4-11-8.

fiduciam praebet: 30-20-1.

fieri falam: 29-5-6.

Quint. Mil. 4, 25. has falam not
with acc. + inf. to ~~Quint.~~ ^{Plin.} 10, 173

Dracger 2. 420.

fingere: 6-17-3. 42-2-1.

Frequent in Cic, and found here
and there in all periods. Dracger 2. 391

fovere: 38-6-5. Rare in Latin

only laudatque fovitque Verg. A. 1

frandi 2500: 3-53-1

Kremeria:

1-17-7.	6-6-18.	27-26-9
2-5-1	8-5	33-28-4.
22-2	2-25-7	1-25-1
-44-8	8-13-1	
3-56-7.	-39-10	
4-18-3.	10-14-8	
-58-9.	26-18-6	

Not Common though found
in a wide range of authors.
Cic. ad Att. 2-7-3. Tac. Hist. 2. 46.
4. 35. Plin. N. H. 34. 39. cf. Draeg. 2. 393.
Kühner 2. 510.

Armitus perpartus: 10-35-18.

brugiferum est: Traep. 10.

Jandere: Jandis affari 21-53-1
4-7-6. 5-4-5 5-4-7. 7-30-10.

Found here and there in all
periods. cf. Draeger 2. 391.

Gloriani: 4-28-11. 10-18-14. 36-17-10.
4-2-1 12-5 12-5-1
8-4-3. 26-15-12. 27-17-10.

One example in Ter.-Heu. 765.-
then frequent in Classic prose
and in later writers. cf. Draeg. 2. 397.

Grans esse: 33-5-4

Frequent in Sall. Livy, Curtius
Tac. and later writers. cf. Draeg. 2. 4
Kühner, 2. 511. Eger, p. 36.

Gravari: 3-2-8-4. 4-6-3. 11-5-8

Plant. Stich. 386. Ter. Heaut. 879.

Not in Cic. but Just. 13-5-15. Val.
Max. 3-1-2. Suid. Tr. 1-9-54. 12. 12. 12

See Krebs Antib. and lexicon.

Gratum esse: 2-7-7.

Gravari: 1-9-4. 1-51-7.

Not in Classic Latin nor in
Tac. Livy, as Cic. and Plautus,
nor the verb with the simple
infinitive. cf. Draeg. 2. 343.

Gravari argere: 7-5-7.

homo hunc esse: 3-55-3.

horre: 10-10-11, 28-25-2.

This construction is not given by Draeger, and it is not found in Cic. or in Tac.

ignarus esse: 5-21-5, 9-8-3.
6-25-2. 21-22-1.
8-36-2.

Not found until Cic. Insc. 8, 3.
Ruf. M. G. 62 Curt. 347. (Eg. 347)
Tac. Ann. 4, 8. cf. Draeg. 2, 425. Schmalz 292

ignare: 1-28-1. 21-13-2. 32-30-9.
2-13-6. 21-32-2. 42-12-
6-41-4. 32-20-6.

Found first in Cic. Top. 3, 17.
then Curt. 5, 10. Eg. 347. Curt.
4, 22, and Tac. Ann. 4, 8.
see Draeger 2, 382.

incertum: 5-10-7. 4-50-3.
-45-4. 8-20-8.
5-3-5.

Incip. 5-10-7 (Eg. 347). Curt. 4, 22.

Eger p. 32. Draeger v. 397.

indicare: 2-22-4. 31-11-12.
8-24-12. 42-24-3.
10-2-11. 43-6-11.
26-12-16. 44-35-15.
29-2-10. 45-13-17.

Found in early Latin, in Plin. N.H.
34-7-16. and in Curt. See Eger p. 31.

indiciis enumerat: 3-24-4.

indiciis erat: 3-6-5.

indicium esset: 34-5-6.

Plin. N.H. 15.133. cf. Draeger v. 427.

indicio facto: 26-30-3.

indignari:

1-49-6.	25-23-7.	34-6-1.
-57-2.	26-31-3.	-23-3.
3-38-2.	27-2-2.	39-36-15.
6-40-15.	30-37-8.	-53-7.
24-8-17.	31-31-12.	42-37-8.
		45-34-7.

A few occurrences in Cicero and
Quintilian in many instances of
the succeeding families of Latin
-395. Eger p. 39. From Eger Latin p. 39.

(indignationis praebat: 3-49-9.

indignitas augebat: 4-51-6.

indignum esse: 10-24-5. 10-25-13.

Found in all periods. See Schwy
p. 90. Comp. p. 30. Ex. p. 37.

pro indigno habere: 1-30-2.

infirmitas: 3-91-5. Introducing ① ①.

This construction is wanting
in danger and our example
is the only one given by Harker
infirmitas

36-35-8. 37-12-8. 4-5-7.

Found Cic. Cat. 1.7. pro Arch. 1.1.

pro Tull. 25. pro. Sextio 49. de domo 77.

Danger with says that cannot.

infirmitas est: 6-40-4. 31-24-9.

9-1-4.

10-10-8.

Not found in Cic. or Caes. but in
Liv. and later authors.

it has the same sense as might
see Krebs Antib. Kühner 2. 510.
Dräger 2. 376.

iniquum esse: 2-64-12.

very much iniquum esse 26-27-8.

involensum esse: 5-11-10
cf. Krebs, Antib. Kühner, only 2-11-10

inlece 4-2: 5-11-10 7-26-10
27-8 20-11-10
7-18-7 20-7-10

For all previous

interpretari:

1-11-5 57-35-5
3-36-3 5-2-3
38-1 34-5-5

Found in Cic and later authors.

inscrutare: 38-35-5 40-29-4

Handling in Dräger.

Cic. Verr. 2. 150. 2. 154.

insimulare: 4-55-7. 40-12-19.

For Haant. 2. 2. Fragment in Cic

actum. 1. 74. cf. Dräger 2. 400.

inventum in libris: 10-47-7.

invidium est: 5-7-11

Found only since the Classic
period of Draeger 2.424

iace (= dicere): 6-14-11.

See. p. 11

iactare: 4-31-6. 38-47-5.
9-41-9. 39-48-6
6-28-5

Hor. Epist. 1-16-18. Quintus 8-1-23.

8-5-8. Tac. Ann. 12.44.

indicare

1-26-9.	24-1-8.	5-2-14.
2-22-4	34-42-6.	- 3-5-8.
3-2-6.	39-15-5.	
5-27-6.	- 28-5.	
7-10-6.	- 10-7.	
	41-24-6.	

Found in early Latin. Vallquist
p. 19 gives three for Var. and
Remkema five for Plautus. Then
in Cic and later authors.
Draeger 2.387 says it is not found till Cicero

irare: 2-45-13. 24-18-5. 5-16.
9-46-2. 31-17-9. 31-16
21-1-4. 38-57-4.

Fragment in Plant. also in Tac.
Hist. 332. and 475. Valerius p. 191.

In Cic. Caes and later authors.
The dependent infin. is regularly
in the future, but Cato and
Plant. both use the present infin.
after this verb. cf. Schmalz p. 28?
Dräger p. 373. Note these phrases

in Livy: in verba irare: 3-25-3.

Conceptio verba irare: 13-16-16.

ins dare: 4-2-21-7.

ins esse: 3-55-1. and ins facere
esse: 1-2-6. Found first Fabius

Pictor apud Sallust. 5-5-7.

re. v. d. 686. Plant. Mon. 785.

Cic. pro Domus 176 and so in
later writers. cf. Dräger 2. 107.

inno inuando edigeo:

24-16-13. 35-19-3.
31-38-5. 40-11-8.
37-17-9

ins inuandum dare:

40-29-12. 41-9-11. Ter. Heu. 697.
Plant. Most. 1084. Caes. B.C. 1.76.
3.28. Cic. Off. 2.112. Leg. 2.58.
See Lexicons.

inuare: 4-4-12. 31-1-1

"Inuare" is Cicero's "belegit"
Jaeger 2.421. With other authors
the bare infinitive is the
more usual construction.

lactari: 5-3-3. 21-10-11.
7-14-16. 30-30-3.
-36-14.

Ter. Heu. 683. Then Cic. Vergil.
Heu - 833.
Quintus and others. Jaeger 2.421.

liect: 42-36-6. Found here and
then in all places. See Lexicons.

Satis Significat: 3 - 1 - 1

S. C. de Test. de. 1 - 1 - 1

Quid Tr. 1 - 1 - 62. Digest. 29 - 3 - 2.

* Loqui: 9 - 3 - 10. 45 - 3 - 4.

In both ex. the verb is used
to introduce O.O. The Construction
is adverbial

litterae additae:

29 - 10 - 1. 37 - 47 - 3. 44 - 7 - 12.

33 - 24 - 4. 33 - 25 - 2.

34 - 56 - 2. 41 - 17 - 6.

litterisque missis: 8 - 19 - 13.

litterae recitatas miserunt:

litterae recitatae: 47 - 16 - 1.

litterae redditae: 26 - 26 - 4.

litterae pecuniarum: 5 - 28 - 3.

litterae venerunt: 33 - 24 - 3.

litterae vulgatae: 33 - 25 - 7.

* Mandare Communis: 44 - 24 - 2.

Mandare Memoriae: 39 - 50 - 10.

Mandana posterilati:

Mandana regularly associated
with the Acetifera as a result of
digging just as the phloem from
above see Mandana posterilati.
Drager 2.4.11

Manifestum esse: 4.2-2-1

Plin. N.H. 2-16-69. Tac. Dial. 5.3
3.3. 35.4. Hist. 1.37. Ann. 3.17. 3.67.
see the lexicon.

Manifestum esse: 5-26-5

Manifestum esse: 5-30-1. 7-22-5

Frequent in Plant. with examples
above and below in later authors
see Drager 2.4.11.

Manifestum esse:

3-21-1	0-21-5.	39-30-10.
5-2-5	29-28-5.	40-18-5
-30-1.	31-41-10	40-18-10
-30-2	34-31-13.	
-20-6.	35-32-3	

In pre-classic period the present infin. after memini is the usual construction and describes a personal contemporary experience in past time. Cic. often has the present and Pliny Livy 1. 49. 2 34 31. 3. 45. 3. 15 Sall. Hist. and Luc. Libanius we find the present after the related expressions memoria tenes, recordor etc.

But the necessity of clearness demanded the perf. infin. which should expressly indicate that the occurrence in question belonged to past time. Hence we find the perfect often in Ovid Odes B.S. 3. 1. once in Virgil, and in all of post-classic Latin

concept, ⁱⁿ the. and San. Alister.
where the present is more
frequent than the perfect. cf.
Draezer 2.383 ff. Schmalz p. 289.
Kühner 2.518. Keisig n. 454.
Sorn, p. 10. Eger, p. 27. Tiem. & Gölzer p. 290.

Memorare:

1-7-4.	4-53-9.	9-14-10.	25-30-1.
26-5.	-55-3	-38-5	37 9-9
2-40-4.	5-2-14.	10-11-2.	43-3-2.
3-43-6.	6-11-5.	-6-4.	4
4-26-10	7-5-8.	11-34-2.	

Found in all points.

Memoria Cassit: 2-33 9

This construction is wanting
and Draezer, but given by Krebs
Antiquarius. Many has other
phrases with memoria though
not in connection with Accusative.

Memoria abire 2-4-2.

excidere memoria 7-32-15. 20-15-5.

excitare de Memoria 29 19 3.

Memoriam edit. 39-27-1-1.

Memoriae prodere:

3-39-2. 1-2-43-7. 27-40-3.
-54-12. 25-31-9. 36-37-2.
8-6-1. 27-36-8. 40-29-2.

Not found until in the
Classic period - in Cic. Cass. and
in later writers of Aug. 3, 395.

Memoria repetita: 8-8-12.

Memoria traditum iri: 3-67-1.

Memor esse: 1-23-9. 1-30-6. 29-11-1.

5-16-10. - from the oracle in
the so-called Saturnian Verses.

Not found in Classical times,
appearing next in Plin. 11
25. 25. Suet. Aug. 28.

of Schenkel p 231. Aug 2 1025

Memorandum struere: 23-34-5.

Mentio facta est: 3-1-1.

Lo Plant. Mont. 813 but the first
Cicero 2-2-40. is a case of
is uncertain. The expression
is wanting in Draeger.

Mentione illata: 38-34-6. 4-8-4.
in mentem venire: 6-12-9. 21-1-1.
-41-1.
28-24-14.

This expression is usually
found with bare infin. Livy's
use with acc. + infin. is exceptional.
See Draeger 2.317. and 2.385.

Found also in Sen. Controv. 7-2-3.
7-7. Georges Jahnke. 1880 p. 431
mentitus est: 24-5-2.

Draeger 2.377 says ours is the
first occurrence in prose,
but the first is Cicero Plant.
30, 73. See Georges Jahnke. 1880
p. 432. Schenck p. 139. Peter 1880.
and Plin. ^{N.H.} 12. 67. Vergil A. 2. 540.

Ovid Tr. 1-3-53. Lucan. 7.447.

metum demeret: 35-14-13.

Verbs and expressions of fear
ing with acc. + inf. occurs
in all, seven times in Livy.
See Draeger. 2.200. Kuhnast p. 109

metus erat: 3-2-2

Minari:

2-43-3 5-5-5 26-13-1 42-63-7
3-53-5 7-5-5 29-4-5
5-9-4 8-5-5 41-15-8

Found in early Classic and
later periods. Draeger 2.317.

minas addidit: 6-38-8.

minitari: 26-5-15.

Examples here and there
in all periods. Draeger 2.399.

miniculo fuit: 25-8-5

Not in Draeger but Livy 1.1
Harpur as also Tacitus 1.66

Mirari: 1-9-9. 21-38-6. 33-44-
-43-11. -1-1-3. 10-5-10
5-12-11. 28-27-13. -31-3.
-34-6. 29-16-1. 36-41-2.
9-15-9. 33-40-1. 45-8-7.
-23-10

Common in all families. Draeg. 2. 424

Mirum see: 1-1-1. 31-36-1.
25-1-2

Mirum, invidiosum est: 9-1-1

See invidiosum est (above) and Draeg. 2. 424.

Mouere 21-24-2. 26-3-1. 35-35-5

Mouere with its compounds
have acc. + infin. but only when
used as Verba Dicendi, not as Verba
Voluntatis. In this sense Mouere
is not infrequent in the Latin.
See Draeger 2. 409. Krebs, Antibarbar.

Moumentum see: 1-2-6. 4-7-10.

Moustrat: 3-37-6.

Moustrat is this Constat-nation, which
is rare. Juv. 10. 48. Curt. 9-8-26. (Eger p. 4)

171
Mos est: 3-55-3 32-15-8
30-17-13. 40-6-5.

Mos non placet 2-56-2.

Found in early and in post-
Classical Latin especially. Only
once in Classical period Cic. de Orat.
4-4.151. Schmalz p. 292. Drac. 2.418.
Kühner 2.514. Georges-Lesobor. 1810 p. 452.

Munus per se: 26-15-4. 25-1-2.

Narrare: 7-32-7. 35-41-6.

This construction is found
in all periods. See examples.

Necessi est:

2-14-2. 7-32-7. 40-14-6.
6-34-2. 34-4-8.
-37-4. 39-46-4

Necessum est: 39-5-9.

Schmalz p. 292. and Drac. 2.424
say that the only example is
Fabius Pictor apud Cic. 1.11-8

Neque esse: 5-1-11. 5-2-15. 5-3-1.

In Cic. Quintus and Tullius.

Nequeins esse: 27-1-5. 45-3-1.

Found first in Cic. and then often with negation. Then in Cic. Tit. 4-32 1586 Schmalz 190. Draeger 2.4-25.

Neque: 34-6-9

Ter. Ann 736. Ovid M. 416.

Nocere: 2.1-38-9.

"Beschränkt im Gebrauch" Draeger 2.382. Cited first Ter. Ad. 862. Hec 150. Cornif. 4.6-5. Lucret. 1.190. 2.685. Prop. 4-1-26

Notare: 7-3-15 22-7-19. 46-18-5

Plin. N.H. 10,30 is the only example from my survey.

Nuncupare (= erklären). 1-10-7. It = 1. nuncien aufstände with doubt 1-3-2.

nuntius adesse: 29-4-5.

Nuntius in phrases occurs in
Caes. Sall. Vergil. Livy etc. etc.
the usage. Combining the
word in a great variety of phrases.
See Draeger 2. 431. Kühner 2. 512.
Schwartz p. 92. Georges. Jahresbr. 1880 p. 111.

Nuntius adfertur (adfert).

21-7-1. 42-57-4.

(Cum) nuntio ad volant: 2-24-1.

nuntium incutiunt = nuntio

terrorem incutiunt.) ^{#, 87.} This is a
ἀναξ ἐγ. for Latin (Mor. Müller ad loc.)

Nuntios Mittere:

24-21-12. 28-31-2. 39-15-1.
25-41-4. 32-16-12.
27-28-1. 33-7-5.

Nuntium remittunt:

Nuntius occurrere:

24-31-3. 31-18-9. 51-3.

Nuntius praemissus: 39-49-6.

Nuntius secutus: 27-28-15.

Nuntius tristis: 39-49-1.

Nuntius venire:

3-31-3.	27-28-5.	32-6-4.
-70-11.	-32-9.	33-20-10.
4-25-10.	29-12-10.	35-5-2.
		75-11-2.

See Schmitt p. 12. Schmalz p. 10.

obscure: 34-23-9. 39-51-1. 40-11-5.

Found in all periods.

obscure: 10-15-12.

Only Plant. Most. 810.

oblivisci: 39-51-1. 40-11-5.

Found Plant. Merc. 481. True. 235 and in all later periods.

Schmalz p. 284 says it does not occur until Cic. See Drueger 2, 316. Ex p. 27. Nuntius 2, 316.

obscure: 40-3-2.

obscure: 34-35-10.

obsides dare: 34-35-11.

So Cic. Tarr. 2-3-2. & Kühner 2.515

ominari: 29-35-1. 41-18-10.
30-32-10.
42-22-10.

opinio exierat: 3-36-7.

Lat. Merz. 53.

opinio esse: 38-40-8.
-57-3.
42-28-12

Here and there since Cicero
Schmaltz p. 73. Drueger 2.428.

opinari: 1-8-4.
37-9-6.
37-20-11.

Found in Plant. Tarr. Cic.
and later authors. See lexicons.

obolere: 28 in Livy.

optare: 21-4 2-2.

In all periods, but less known
than confess. Drueger 2.420
Wrongly says "Schelt bei Livius"

optimum esse: 30-30-6.

opus esse: 5-52-12. 35-20-3. 44-19-5.

In all periods. Dräger 2. 428.

oratio fuit: 42-17-4.

ostendere:

2-24-4. 7-10-3. 27-18-8.

3-61-3. 10-26-4. 30-7-11.

-61-6. -36-10. 37-15-5.

4-38-4. 21-12-2. 39-4-3.

5-49-6. 26-13-11. 40-31-1.

In all periods. See lexicons.

perfigerant: 31-5-4.

per est: 7-31-2.

In all periods since Plaut. and
Ter. See Valer. inst. p. 15 Dräger 2. 428.

perum est: 38-12-11.

Pic. pro ligario 35. Curt. 6-10-31.

Tac. Dial. 23. 16.

palpactum est: 8-8-8.

Class. 12. 1. 3. 1. Pic. pro Leano 30.

Tac. Hist. 2. 46.

perferre: 3-26-4. 21-25-1. 21-26-1.

Draeger 2,415 says "Nur drei Mal nachzuweisen" - Plant. Most. 1170.
Prop. 2-8-30. Tac. Hist. 4, 58. Thus
he omits Cic. pro Fonteio. 36.

Curt. 9-3-1. (Eger p. 32), Min Fel. 37. 4.

See Kratochvil, *Antiquities*.

perorare: 3-31-19

Cic. de Nat Deor. 2, 154.

persuadere: 3-10-10.

None in *Classica*. Cic. pro Phil.
20.47. pro Plancio. 86.

persuadere:

2-2-7. 3-18-3.

3-21-7. 33 32-3.

5-45-1. 42-42-5

In poets Ter. Lucr. Vergil,
but not in prose before Plin.
M. H. 13. 1. 8. translated by Schenck
p. 291. Draeger 2400 and many others

are similar, as noted above in
Curt. of. Eger p. 30.

Fertinere: 5-29-6. 45-10-5.
28-44-12.
35-24-1.

In Cic. Curt. and Pliny the
Elder. of. Draeger 2.422. Eger, p. 38.

Polliceri: Liny has 31 exx.

Found in all periods from
early to late Latin. See Liny 2.317.
The infirm. Following this word
is frequently the future, but we
find examples of the present
in Plant. Comif. Caus. the early
writers of Cic, Liny and other
writers of. Schmalz p. 287.

Thielmann Comif. p. 84. Kühnast p. 246.

Portendere: 1-36-4. 1-1-3. 1-55-1.

Cic. de Div. 1.45. 1.46.

See Kinkler p. 12

postulare: 51-50-5 32-23-2
 32-21-3 32-21-4

Very frequent in early Latin
 and found in all periods though
 not in some authors - Valerius,
 Val. Max. Curtius. de Vrieger 15, 411.
 Schmalz p. 291.

praedibus acceptis: 5-55-3.

praedicare: 4-53-10. 24-23-7. 38-2-7.

Ter. Phorm. 725. Caes. B.G. 6.17. et
 oap. see Menseel. Frequent in
 Cic. (see Merguet). Curt. 7-7-26. (Eger, p 32)

praedicere: 3-4-2. 40-35-14.

Cic. Catil. 1.10. Phil. 6.5. de Fato. 5.
 de Div. 1.58. 178. as in Cic.

praefari: 3-45-1 33-2-3.
 21-1-1. 35-25-7.
 - 1-16.

Not in Classic period: Curt. 3 exx. see
 Eger p. 32. Curt. 1 5-5. Ter. Phorm. 248.

Prachena: 27-37-3. (Cic. pro Clauis 77.

Pracmona: 10-14-7. 25-16-4.

No other examples at hand
Practura: 405-12-7.

The verb here = "allow", and is
 not found prior to Livy. Then in
 Tac. Ann. 6.18 et saepe. Apul. Met. 10.23.

Practura: 38-1-2

Cic. Ver. 3.11 3.182. pro Clau 98.
 and 101. pro Cluent. 17. See Marquet.

Prasagire: 26-41-19.

Plant. Tul. 178. (Reinken 5.v.) Cic. de Siv. 1.65.

Primum fruit: 5-10-4.

Prorobale erat: 2-3-

Prorobare: 28-8-5.

34-10-10
 34-3-5.

First in Cic. who employs the
 construction freely; Cass. B.G. 1.3.
 Tac. Hist. 1.8. Ann. 5.20 Suetonius 116.

per ocl amare: 1-26-9.

Kühner 2.510. ϕ

Not found before Livy. Found
in Tac. 16.4.2. see Vriep's lex. and Lat.
Aug. 51. Celsig. 27. See Georges Larsson.

prodere: 1-22-3. 8-22-1. 38-55 2

Found in Classic authors - usually
with also without Memoria or Memoria
combine. Then in later authors
Dreger 2. 27.

profiteri:

3-35-8.	8-18-4.	28-21-4.	42-13-7.
4-16-7.	9-36-2.	-21-6.	44-14-6.
-36-1.	26-18-7.	-32-3.	45-21-6.
7-22-7.	-26-5.	34-6-13.	
8-4-11.	-27-6.	35-15-9.	
	-48-5.	38-33-5.	

Found in Cicero, Caes and later.

prohibere:

1-34-11.	5-49-8.	25-4-4.	32-22-5
3-28-7.	6-15-9.	-1-13.	34-46-11
-2-13.	-20-3.	-27-4.	38-47-4
-43-7.	7-30-6.	29-18-14.	-56-13
-12-3.	8-4-11.	30-35-6.	40-26-2
-11-5.	-45-5.	39-5.	

Pro in pre-classic Latin.

Frequent in Classic period
and later. The Classic speech
was ordinarily to be act. infin.
after prohibens, seldom to be
infin. passive which is found
chiefly in living and the influence
of older Latin. - Schmalz p. 291

proicere: 35-31-2

proloqui: 4-2-3.

This is the only example
quoted by the lexicons and
Knab, but Tibarbus says 'Es war
im Tulläres Wort das bei
Cicero und Caesar nur keine
Aufnahme fand, bei Livius
nur Vorkommen!'

promittere: 3-45-3. 24-45-1. 26-31-4.
8-24-9. 26-17-5. 30-15-2.
9-24-3. 25-1-1.

"In allen Zeiten" of Dr. J. 2. 1887

provenientia:

3-69-6.	24-15-8.	34-31-5.	44-37-6.
4-15-1.	-18-4.	37-32-11.	45-5-8.
-25-9.	25-48-8.	38-60-3.	-15-6.
-53-8.	-48-3.	39-26-14.	-20-8.
5-41-9.	27-13-11.	-29-7.	-20-12.
5-3-4.	-43-11.	-31-7.	-29-8.
-35-8.	30-32-1.	40-16-1.	-32-2.
24-14-5.	34-13-10.	44-29-8.	-50-10.
	-32-12.	-34-6.	
		-35-5.	

First in Ores then living, Curt.
and Tacitus of Dräger 2.396.

proponere: 4-14-3. 39-17-1

Ores. B. G. 1.17. Cic. Tusc. 1.81. 2.64.
Sall. Cat. 7.6. Vergil Aen. 5.
See the lexicons.

prospicere: 21-17-8. with the
acc. of the participle. The only
other examples cited are from
Vergil A. 4.409. 6.385. 9.33. 12.595.
of Dräger 2.381.

proverbia in crebuit: 8-8

in proverbium venit: 11-4-13

Noted by Dräger 2.427.

fundament: 110 32-10.

Only our example is cited. -
noted Drueger 2. 4. 29. Kähler 3. 5. 2.

fulcrina esse: 30-12-6.

burgare: 24-47-6. 41-19-5. 42-14-3.

Otherwise only Per. of 1870.

putare: 38 occurrences in Eng.

Common in all periods.

querellare rumina fruit: 11-1-7

recipere = agree^{etc}: 1-14-1. 33-17-10

Not until Pic. then Livy and Tac.

see Drueger 2. 3. 78. Kähler 3. 5. 2.

recitare: 2-2-5. with insinuan-
dam and to be referred to the
General head of Vento of River-
ing.

recordari: 28-43-10

Not found until Pic. and frequent
in all. Vergil and Hor. Schenck p. 281

Drueger 2.386.

refers

1-54-9.	2-35-11.	24-9-8.	37-4-6.
2-40-11.	5-39-2.	-13-2.	-32-10.
3-38-12.	10-4-10.	25-25-4.	45-13-1.
4-32-10.	-34-8.	27-15-1.	-34-13.
-37-4.	-39-10.	47-5.	
	21-16-1.	28-43-21.	
	-53-11.	29-10-6.	

Found in all periods.

religio est: 5-13-9. 6-27-4.

Fabius Pictor ap Gall. 10.15-3.

Tac Ann. 13.57 religione inventa.

religio incedens: 8-3-0. 8-11-4.

Noted by Drueger 2.429.

religione esse: 3-22-1. 5-52-1. 6-27-4.

renuntiare

1-4-6.	28-39-9.	37-37-8.	42-28-11.
-24-2.	30-4-9.	39-23-3.	-30-9.
1-27-2.	32-2-2.	40-19-7.	-33-5.
24-22-11.	34-44-2.	41-19-4.	-43-5.
-29-8.	35-6-7.	42-27-4.	44-25-11.
	36-37-4.	42-27-1.	45-5-12.
	37-1-8.	-20-17.	

Found in all periods.

reputare: 31-11-6. 24-15-13.

Not found until Plautus period.

where, as in later periods, only
a few examples are found
See Draeger 2.387. Schmidt p. 287

ab re^{esse} visum est: 35-32-6.

cf. Draeger 2.429 Kühner 2.512
in rem esse: 44-19-3.

cf. Draeger 2.429. Kühner 2.512
re publica visum esset: 29-13-3.

Lo Pic. of Fam. 13-8-2.

rescribere: 26-2-3. 40-16-6.

Found in Classics and later
periods. cf. lexicons.

respicere: 30-28-1. 34-50-8

responsum adferre: 6-10-13.

responsum dare: 5-36-2. 37-21-2.
7-25-6. 55-4.
30-12-8.

responsum ferre: 5-32-8. 45-10-2

responsum reddere: 2-45-8

responsum respondere: 2-37-1

noticere: 5-1-5-7.

Notum est: 2-2-9

rumorem dissipare: 7-38-10.

rumor vulgare: 3-3-7.

Only and Cant only in prose.

Val. Il. 6.9. Sil. 3.17. Ovid M. 7.393.

See Schmidt p. 106.

rumor increbrescere: 24-11-7.

rumor pervadere: 5-18-10. 2-31-2.

salubre est: Praef. 10.

lanciare: 25-8-8. Only Luc. Claud. 25.

satis est:

3-53-10.	6-13-5.	31-8 3
-67-11.	9-9 8.	34-33-7.
5-20-7.	10-28-3.	36-3-7.

scribere: 19-4-7. in Aug.

in all periods.

sententia est: 8-37-11. 34-33-6

Only 8-37-11 noted by Dray. 2.4.30

sententia inclinare: 28-25-15.

138
Sententiam sergit: 3-6-1-5.

Sermonum addere: 5-27-1

hoc sermonis erat: 28-14-5.

Lo Sen. Contr. 9-2-20. 4. Draeg. 2. 4 30.

Sermonibus excepti: 28-21-7

Significare:

1-19-2.
1-21-4. 21-27-7. 40-46-14.
3-28-6. 32-12-1. 44-29-3
5-37-5. 38-22-8.

Frequent in classic period and later.

Signum dare: 6-15-2. 21-14-2.

With foll. ut. 21-14-3. 21-57-13.

Cic. Verr. 1.7 has signum dare.

Simulare:

1-19-5. 5-11-1. 26-12-17. 5-11-1.
- 41-6. - 37-1. - 28-7.
- 53-5. 10-6-10. 28-41-5.
3-65-11. 21-40-2.
- 21-7. 34-13-1.
5-26-1. 24-5-11. 42-48-8.

Found in all periods.

Speciem facit: 5-0-11.

Construction wanting in Draeger.

Species: 11-5-12 34-24-7
 2-46-1.
 5-34-7
 7-35-13
 9-13-12

Plant. Men. 1102. Cornif. 2, 17. The
 primary phrases in Pic. magna
spe tenet, magna in spe sum spe sta-
ditur, spe in habes, spe ducor, in
spe in in, adducor, inducor
 are still further extended in
 Pic. The variety is noteworthy:

Spe adferre: 37-34-2.

Spe adimere: 40-26-2.

Spe Capere: 25-11-9. 44-35-11

Spe lare: - - - - -

spe dubia: 27-25-14. 40-31-6.

spe hanc dubia: 3-2-3. 25-11-5. 27-25-14

a spe esse: 6-9-9

in spe esse: 35-12-2. 37-28-6.

illa spe: 37-11-11

Sima alba - pr: 25-1-1

in specu erecta: 27-10-1

Specu facer:

1-6 0 29-6-1 40-31-1.
-32-6 30 3-1 44-7-1
25-27-2 33-38-5 -23-2

Specu libere: 2 2-1 38-12-1.5
21-53-7. 40-20-5.
27-30-10.

Specu implere: 36-12-10.

Specu invidere: 7-13-3

Specu infestare posse: 34-24-7.

Specu Nancisci: 27-15-10. 35-27-1.

Specu povero: 3 38 3. 21-24-7.

Specu unum Rubire: 45.5. 11

Specu unperire: 2-1-10.

Specu unire: 7-79-12

in Specu unire: 3-44-7. 21-27-7

Specu unire: 33 examples.

The unire is found everywhere in Latin and the

only thing to be noted is that
tense employed after this verb.
The future is the usual tense.

An infin. perfect after a perf.,
rare in early Latin, often in
Cicero's letters, in Oros., Catull.
and Livy and Silver prose,
signifies an action of which
one expects and wishes a
realization, or else it signifies
that the hope is directed, not
so much upon the occasion
and occurrence of the action,
as upon its expected consequences.
Schmaltz p. 289 Arzger 2. 379

Spoudere 3-59-4. 7-10-1. 9-10-1
5-3-10. 30-8. 4-30-10
-5-7. 9-7-6.

Found in all periods. Arzger 2. 378
Says not used. See not too common.
Plant. Ep. 8. Trin 1162. cf. Reinke's S.V. p. 8.

subicere: 29-15-1. 34-49-3.

subicere subita = 30. Not in Tac.

subclamare: 3-50-11.
10-15-2.
26-26-5.

Quitted by Draeger and not
found in ¹ same period of Harper.

subscindere

2-38-5. 25-37-16. 37-8-2.

Not in Cic. himself, but Cic. fil.
ad Fam. 16-21-6. Vergil A. 2. 317.
Ovid Fasti 5. 333. Val. Max 5-3-1.

Petron. 102, 5. See Draeger 2. 422.

subscindere: 7-3-7.

Not in Cic. subscindere or subscindere.
Our translation is supplied
by Draeger, but subscindere is
given by Harper, and also by
Kühner 2. 510.

subspiciendum avertere: 4-1-11.

inspicionem demere: 37-7-12.

inspicionem facere: 32-11-8.

inspicio fruit: 32-38-8.

Plant. Basch. 870. P.A. 24. Ten. Can.
514 (Reinkens 5.7.) Cic. Brut. 11.43.
ad Att. 8.11. Curt. 6-2-6. Eger p. 38.
Dräger 2.430.

* inspicari: 32-12-8.

Found in all periods.

inspicere: 8-17-8.

not until post classical period.
Tac Hist 1.46. 434

inspicio suberat: 32-30-7

tempus esse: 4-51-5. 25-32-3.
8-5-3. 29-15-1.
21-43-9. 30-4-5.

Have and there in all periods.

cf Dräger 2.430. Reisig³ p. 439

testari: 32-10. 55-5. 30-30-10.
2-14-4. 31-10.
2-51-4. 28-8-2.
3-72-1. 33-27-8.

Ter. Hoc. 6. Frequent in Cic.
Curt. 5-13-16. Tac. Ann. 3.16. 10.48
Just. 11.1. See Schmidt p. 24.

testis esse: 2-17-8. 5-24-5.

Cic. de Rep. 1.56. ad Fam. 6-13-2.

Tac. Ann. 11.10. cf. Draeger, 2. 431.

testis extare: 3-13-2

testis facere: 34-1-8.

Ter. Ad. 203. (Vallquist p. 203)

testificari: 33-12-12

Derived from Cic. on but
never Common. See various

timere: 2-7-9. 5-21-6. 10-36-3.

Only a few examples prior
to Livy. Cic. shows no instance
but mentioning it Quil. ad Fam.
8-11-3. Schmalz p. 288 is wrong
in saying the construction
occurs often in Livy as

in citing the infim. of the
Taurus Cic. de Leg. 2. 57. & then
following one superior 744. and
Hobbes ad. ap. 147. Both Miller
and Boddie Butler say infim. is
The acc. + infim. is rare.

See Drueger 2. 374. Rabin. Etym. 2
p. 285. Syntaxe Latine p. 291
in Timore esse: 32-26-16.

Noted by Drueger 2. 395.

timor animos incessit: 7-34-

tutum esse: 26-27-14. 34-4-19.

Frequent in Cic. and Cato

turpe esse: 37-26-11. 42-13-11.

For Thom. 913. - frequent in Cic

utile esse: 1-19-7. 3-51-4. 70-25-14.

Vaticinari: 2-41-5. 38-18-9

Cic. de Off. 7. 24. Div. 20. 45. 1. 222

Verba facere: 1-52-2

Verescundia Capasso: 2-4-1-9.

'Verescundia' should after millions
in Verescundia's handwriting.

Dräger 2.4.31. The name is not printed
from any other author.

Verescundia Passo:

3-62-9. 21-19-9. 9-26-18.

Verum est: 2-48-2. 3-40-11. 30-26-7.

Verius est: 7-13-8. 35-8-6. 39-27-3.

Vero proprius est: 9-36-4.

Veri simile est:

5-11-7. 21-38-8. 38-55-9.

21-38-4. 34-50-7.

Veri simile verum est: 2-4-1-6.

Vere similiter est: 15-1-1-1.

Vere similiter Passo: 1-1-1-1.

Vestra est: 3-1-1-1.

Vulture:

1-38	2.	8-32-6.	33-20-7.	44-33-7.
2	5-1.	9-4-6.	34-57-10.	-35-2.
3	-3-6.	10-7-5.	35-51-12.	45-47-14.
3	17-3.	-28-14.	36-29-7.	
	-37-10.	25-5-6.	38-52-9.	
5	5-8.	27-5-17.	39-10-1.	
6	15-1.	-10-10.	-33-7.	

It is surprising that no
 numbers are cited for only
 Latin since the West in this
 distribution is found everywhere
 since Cic. Aug. 2. 413. Reus 2. 1
pro Victoria habere: 7 12-3

Vidua: 26 examples

Found as early as Eur. fab. 1. -
 found also in Cic, not in Tac.
 - found in Luc. Livy and Sallust
 - found very rarely in Cat. ut.
 Plinius. Conf. p. 16. says Vidua
 ut is found in 2. 287.

Schmalz p. 289. Kühner 2. 511

Vizere: 5-61-2. 4 various visits
agras visere have unique notes
procedam abigi. fumes in causa
passim tecta

No other instance of this con-
tention is cited. This example
is further noteworthy because of
the change of contention which
it shows - up ant. impin. passim in ant
occipere:

2-65-3.	6-19-2.	10-35-14.
3-63-9.	7-18-9.	24-9-1.
-70-5.	8-27-7.	-21-2.
-71-4.	-32-9.	40-36-4
4-40-5.	-38-14.	
-53-6.	9-14-1.	
5-11-2.	10-29-3.	

Found in Classic period
and later. Part. 3 12 8. 10. 11. 12. 13.

Vox audita: 6-7-2. 9-12-7.

Vox iactatur: 1-46-1.

Locum ussifera: 5-4-11

Locum ussifera: 5-1-11.

Locum: 5-19-6. 42-28-9.

10-42-7.

4-2-8

Plant. Caus. 72. 181. Reinkens S.V.)

Cic. Caus. and being regularly
employ it with the put. in fin.
of Draeger 2. 398.

Vulgaris: 5-47-11. 29-26-3. 39-46-7.

28-44-13. 33-48-7. 40-32-1

-45-2. 36-34-5.

Found usually in the imper-
onal passive. The Construction
is wanting in Draeger and
only from being

Nominative with Infinitive.
Authorities.

Draeger: II pp. 446-456.

Schmolz: p. 293.

Reisig: III p. 819 ff.

Kühner: II p. 520 ff.

Winkler: p. 18 ff.

Safford: p. 8 ff.

abui: 3-12-10.

Wanting in Draeger 2. 448.

argui: 45-24-4.

Found in Cic. Caesar, Curtius
and ac. loc. draeg 2. 448. Eger p. 10.
Kühner 2. 447

Copi

2-50-8.	5-29-11.	9-17-11.	25-38-3.
4-59-7.	8-10-11.	-46-6.	27-8-5.
5-10-4.	-27-10.	10-2-10.	-14-13.
6-32-2.	-39-12.	-17-9.	-32-6.
7-29-5.	9-13-10.	-20-16.	28-15-2.
	-15-12.	20-17-11.	-17-11.

29-25-5.	37-51-10	37-11-5
30-34-7.	38-8-6.	-31-11.
33-8-12.	-28-8.	-18-1.
34-41-9.	-43-3.	-53-10.
36-43-12.	-48-11.	44-35-8.

So Sall. Jug. 14.4. 59.8. (Somp. p. 5.)

Cognoni: 21-14-4. 21-20-1.

Cic. pro Cluent. 16. ap. Fam. 1-5-2.

Prop. 2. 3-52 Val. Max. 9. 12-9

Tac. H. 4.40. See Draeger 2.449

Comperi: 30-39-7

Cic. pro Mil 25. Suet. Aug. 67.

Aug. Civ. Dei 5.18 Tac. H. 1.53

See Draeger 2.449

Comvini: 45-10-14.

First Livy; then Curt. 7-8-7.

Tac. Ann. 4.31. 13.44. Suet. Calig. 40.

and so in later authors.

See Draeg: Syntax und Stil des Tacitus

p. 13. Hist. Syntax 2402. Kuhn 2.449

redi: 1-37-6. 27-32-7. 30 2-1

Summ in res perinde, Draeger.
p. 23 is in error when he says:
"Tabl. viciorum finium imp. tertia"
Eger p. 41. gives four examples
for Cunctis

lici: Summ everywhere living
has 88 exx. and nearly always
in the form of the present or the
imperfect. Draeger 2449. Blodig p.
360. Kiern. Syntaxe Latine p. 287.

excusari: 3-13-9. 43-4-6.

Draeger 2449 says "Hic Phil. 5-5-13".
So Harper quotes only this example
which has a parallel in Cic. in
such verbs as arguitur. pro Rose.
Am. 13. defenditur Cic. de Invent. 2. 32.
See Kühnast p. 255.

exisimari: 38-51-1

Caes. B.G. 6.13. Cic. de Orat. 2-1-4.
de Invent. 15. de Nat. Deo. 5.11
deunt. 9 2-7. 4 line. 7 H. 7. 11. 11. 11.
28.157. Tell. 9-16-1. ep. Draeg. 2.449.

fenni: 2-1-11. 27-51-12.
-20-13. 28-43-1.
-32-8. 37-45-11.
3-10-6. 42-34-1.
-18-11

more frequent in Cic. de Orat. 2.75.
2.299. de Div. 1.112. de Rep. 2-2-4
2-10-20. Cato Maior 3.8. Not in
Caesar, but in Sall. Jug. 64.11. and
in the post and in Silver Latin.
ep. Draeger. 2.449. Georges Jahnsbr. 1880 p.432.

insimulari: 34-27-9 36-35-9

Not wanting in Draeger 2.449
Val. Max. 8-4-1. Just. 5-1-1. Ammianus
14-5-3. Not in Tacitus.

in bēa: Very frequent in Ling.
Safford p. 41. Jones 301 instances!
indicari: 40-15-20

Our example is quoted by Draeger
v. 450. The Construction occurs in
Cic. only in Campanianenses forma
pro Sulla. 26. Brut 50. 187. de Invent.
v. 50. de Somo. 38. 101. Plin. N. H. pro.
v. 20. and 7.6.

Narrari: 39-6-6.

The personal Construction is
rare, and in any Case not classic.
Livy is the first example in prose
then it is found in both Pliny,
and in Sallustian, who is the
Construction is the usual one.
See Draeger v. 454. Found also in
poetry. Kühner v. 520. 522.
Kühner. "Antiquarian"

negari: 4-6-3.

Cic. pro Rose. 15.44. Thin. 11.11.

10.70. 10.77. 20.31. 22.52. et Paep.

Aug. de Civ. dei 11.5.

Kühner 4.51. Dräger 2.451.

Nuntuari: 4-21-5. 21-55-5.
4-58-4. 22-54-9.
8-22-7.

Not in early Latin, but rather frequent in all other periods.

But the impersonal construction, and act + infin. is more usual. See Dräger 2.450 Krebs, Antibrachius

prohiberi:

2-29-4. 42-23-3.
8-2-13. -25-4.
10-29-7. 44-10-9.
10-32-4.

In the form of the gerundive it occurs. 3-28-7. 22-60-3.

prohiberi is found everywhere

Kühner 2 p 520. Dräger 2.451

putari: 34-16-1.

Cic. de Divin. 1, 43. Rusticus 7.
de leg. 1-7-23. Tusc. H. 1.70

One example not given by Draeger 2. 451
Simulari: 1-53-7.

Only hera and Quint 9-1-1, just
as gingi occurs only once. Quint. 8-5-22.
Rühner 2. 521. Draeger 2. 452.

Thunbler 1-7

Loadi: 4-9-3. 8-30-7.
-37-1. 9-29-10.
5-27-12. 34-22-2.
7-28-9. 45-28-9
8-26-6.

Cic. pro. Sextio 7, 10. Tusc. 5, 3.
Plin. N.H. 4. 72. 21, 49. 35, 57
40. Draeger. 2. 452.

Vetari: 8-36-1. 26-21-16. 42-23-4
21-22-7. 27-22-13
29- - - - 30- - - - 1-12.
24-1-4. 32-8-3.

Found everywhere in use 4. Draeger 2. 452.

21

Some Notes in Connection
with the Subject of

I

Omission of the Verb, or Equi-
valent, on which P.O. depends

The *Oratio Obliqua* structure belongs essentially to the historians and only scattered instances of it are found elsewhere in Latin. Among the historians it is most frequent in Cassar, who, in the B.G. gives only one speech - that of Cato in 71 in *Oratio Rectoris Academiae* p. 298.

Livy's most artistic speeches designed to bring out prominently the character and personality

of the speaker, are given in
the Oratio Recta, or direct form.

However he employs freely
the form of indirect discourse,
and very often this is not
immediately the perfect upon
a verb expressed but upon
some Verbum dicendi or
Verbum sentiendi or some
equivalent expression, which
must be supplied. In most
cases the verb to be supplied
is one of taking, demanding,
commanding etc. or various
expressions which indicate
believing, pro-missing, intending,
etc. Livy's usage is practically
uniform throughout the

entire thirty-five books. It was
 too difficult to show results
 for five books, taken near the
 beginning and near the end of
 each decade.

Book.	No. of CHAPTERS	TOTAL OCCURRENCE	ONE OCCUR- RENCE IN EVENT
II.	65.	23.	2.8 CHAPS.
X.	47.	15.	3.1 "
XXII.	61.	24.	2.5 "
XXX.	45.	16.	2.8 "
XLIV.	46.	14.	3.2 "

II.

Eclipsis of Subfretitacin C.C.

vaeger: 2.447.

Schmalz: p. 297.

Rühmer: 2. p. 516.

Holtze: 2. 2344.

Rühmer: p. 106 ff.

Winkler: p. 51.

Eger: p. 3.

The omission of the subject
pronoun in the construction
of the Acc. and the infinitive
occurs in all periods, but it
is extended in living and later
writers. Kühnert p. 166 ff. sees
in Livy's extension a marked
Greek influence. "Bei Livius in
der Ueberrücksetzung des
hervorstechenden Präsens
ist die Negation als Subj.
Prön. But this is only one
of the many attempts on the
part of Winkler to prove
that Livy is full of Hellenism.

Newman, *Studies on the Language*
 et la Grammaire de l'Église
 Introq. p. 16 shows that King is
 not "remplie d'hellénismes", and
 that Kailment has made too
 much of this point. Later scholars
 do not see Greek influences in
 the omission of the pronoun at
 Prossoun. Schmalz p. 297 says
 "Ein Hellenismus ist hier völlig
 ausgeschlossen. The true reason
 for it seems to be the striving
 after brevity in expression,
 as well ^{as} the fact that the
 pronoun may be easily sup-
 plied from the context. See
 Wimbler p. 21 and Dräger 2. 4. 41.
 "Heller ist die Voraussetzung zu
 erkennen dass das Pronomen

und dem Voranfgelenden leicht
zu supplieren ist.

The omission of the pronoun
is frequent in early Latin, occurs
also in Cic. but not near so frequently
as in Cæsar, Livy, Curt. and
Tacitus. In the Aug. poets we
find numerous examples,
which have their basis partly
in the old literature and
partly in the exigency of
meter. See Schmidt p. 277.

Manning Harvard Studies Vol.
IV. pp. 117.

The pronouns most often
omitted are the reflexive se
and an acc. form of is, only
rarely a pronoun of the first

or second person. Ling's usage
 will be given below, from
 which it will be seen that
 most of the omissions occur
 in connection with the fut.
 infin. est. without esse though
 also with the perf. infin pass.
without esse:

				TOTAL OCCURRENCES.
1.	Ellipsis of	<u>is.</u>		206.
2.	"	"	<u>se.</u>	151.
3.	"	"	<u>te.</u>	5
4.	"	"	<u>vos.</u>	2.
5.	"	"	<u>me.</u>	4.
6.	"	"	<u>nos.</u>	9.
7.	"	with Fut. Inf. <u>est.</u>	<u>without esse.</u>	153.
8.	"	Perf. Inf. Pass.	" "	35.

Ellipsis of Esse in O.O.

It will be seen from figures given below that Esse is frequently omitted in the Acc + infin. Construction. Again brevity is the aim in omitting esse from the passive Acc + infin. Structure. It will also be noted that esse is omitted much oftener when the Acc + infin. is object than when it is subject, and also oftener with the fut. infinitive than with the pres. infin. passive or dependent.

In the so-called periphrastic Pass. depending on esse and

31-1-1. patis. 3-33-9. posse 21-15-6.
posse. 3-3-11. 32-11-2. posse,
3-3-2 etc. are, of course, used
as present tense.

The following examples
of the Perfect have been cited
by Various Commentators and
Scholars as used by Livy with
the force of the Present:

3-41-3.	32-21-32.	40-10-5.
- 48-3.	37-19-5.	42-11-1.
22-59-10.	38-11-9.	44-22-8.
24-16-11.	39-14-8.	-36-13.
28-41-5.	- 17-3	
30-14-6.		

Various Scholars have at-
tempted to explain these
occurrences of the Perfect
Infinitive as equivalent to
the Aorist Infinitive in Greek.

This view has been advanced

and defended, notably by
Meyerh., by Schmalz p. 295, and
denied by Madung (l.c.) and by
Jvaag. Hist. Syntax 1. 254, where
he speaks of it as "den Hässlich-
sten bekannten ioristischen Infin-
itiv des Türkisch".

But it has remained for
Howard in his ~~splendid~~ ^{valuable} article
(l.c.) to show conclusively that
no examples are found in
prose which cannot be ex-
plained as regular use of
the Perfect. Many of the Livy
examples are discussed by
him, and, those that are
not, readily admit of the same
explanation as those given by him.

of Thinking, Saying, etc., as
veni, venere, devenere, it is
very generally omitted.

Living omits esse in A.O.

	OCCURRENCES.
1. When Acc. + Infinitive is object.	461
2. " " " " Subject.	168.
3. When <u>esse</u> is in Infinitive Fut. Act.	887.
4. " " " " Infinitive Perf. Pass. or Sup.	578
5. When Acc. + Infinitive is in Periphr. Pass.	201.

IV.

The Temporal Infinitive.

Dræger: Hist. Syntax 1. 254

" Syntax in Stil des Tac. p. 62.

Schmalz: Müller's Hdbk. II. p. 270 + 297.

Holtze: 2. p. 80 ff

Reisig: 3. 349. 7. 453.

Riemann and Grelzer p. 291 AB.

Roby: 2. p. 150.

E N Jay: + J. P. xv. 366.

Kühlmann: p. 208

Munkler: p. 19

Harvard. Harvard Stud. I. p. 111 ff.

Madvig. Opusc. Acad. II pp. 117-129

Madvig: Latin Gram. p. 366.

Nex: Proleg. to Tac. Agric. pp. 140-151

The object in noting Livy's use of the Temp. Infinitive is to see whether he employs that tense with the force and meaning of the Present Tense at once may be put aside all examples which show a logical use of that tense - such as after the verb invenire. Trapp.

hoc ad 20 habetur, si e
ditum --- remissum.

1) in a Concessive Clause

ut - ita 23-12-4. 23-34-12.

ut - sic. 27-34-15. 33-45-7.

2) In a Causal Clause: 26-27-12.

quia -- si qui evassissent
aliqua, volut peras bestias
per agros vagari

The best editors retain
quia, though Madvig, Ernout.
Liv. p. 380 rejects it. Latin
offers three parallels. Sen
Epist. 97.13, where the readings
vary, and Boet. Hist. 2.2. and
Colum. 1.3 - both of which
authors Madvig says offer
no Criteria for Livian
usage pro or con

3) See a Temporal Clause:

4-51-4 Cum interim... began
Confession ex. 1000.

Lo 6-37-6.

The following examples,
which are apparently those
of dependent Clauses, admit
of explanation as independent
or explanatory Clauses. See
Rienmann Etudes etc p. 286.

Si non --- habere 4-3-3

Cum --- esse 36-4-5-6

Quamquam --- pandere. 4-15-5.

Quamquam --- extitisse. 38-5-12

Τῆς ὁδοῦ τοῦς Ἰνδοῦς.

Thuc. 4-98, 4.

Riemann, 'Etudes etc. p. 287
thinks that since we find in
Livy so many peculiarities
due to Vulgar Latin that we
should probably ^{or plain} this con-
struction as coming from
the same source.

But Heising Note 601. c. seems
to me to give the proper ex-
planation, when he says
that these loosely joined
relative, Comparative, inter-
rogative temporal and Causal
clauses are due to functional
change upon analogical for-
mation - i.e. as soon as the Acc.
with the Infinitive became fact

as a dependent Clause,
the Construction was extended
beyond its original limits.

Often the line of demarcation between the dependent and the independent Clause is very slight, the Conception depending upon the degree of emphasis and the point of view of the writer. This would give the point of departure for the dependent Clause, and the consequent extension of the Construction.

The following are the occurrences in *Sivy*:

1. In a Modal Clause: 7-13-14.
Queen ad modum - from up to

IV

The Acc. + Infin. in Adverbial Dep. Clauses

Draeger: Hist. Syntax 2. 434.

Draeger: Syntax und Stil des Tac. p 62

Reisig: 3.807. and N. 601. c.

M. Müller: Livy 2-13-8.

Kieckhefer: Syntaxe Latine p. 405 R III

Kieckhefer: Etudes etc. p 255

As is well known, the Acc. with the Infin. is employed in O. O. in Clauses introduced by a relative which is equivalent to a demonstrative with a Conjunction. Such Clauses are properly not subordinate. This usage is not cited earlier than Cicero and seems to be found principally there with occasional

24 samples from other authors.
See Gildersleeve-Lange 3635. Note 1.
and J. Allen and Drayner 3315, 2.c.

But occasionally in Latin we find that really subordinate clauses take this construction. The examples are principally from Cic. Livy and Tacitus.

How shall we explain this intrusion of the R.C. + Infir. in loosely joined clauses?

Dräger, remarking on this unusual construction, says that its growth in Latin is due to Greek influence which offers analogies after ὡς δεῖν, ὥστε, εἰ ἐπεί ἦ δε εἰ Herod. III. 105. εἰ μὴ πρόσκαρβάνεν

The Construction of Quam in Acc. + D.

Jaeger: Hist. Syntax v. 439

Schmalz: p. 297.

Kühnast: p. 256.

Riemann: 'Et cetera' etc. p. 87.

Riemann: Revue de Phil. xii. pp. 43-52.

In Classic write is the infin. Construction is regularly continued after a Comparative with quam, as Caes. B.C. 3. 49. Cic. ad Att. 2. 21. 3. But in early Latin, as Plaut Capt. 188. Ter. 810; in Luc. Jug. 106. 3, then in Livy, Caes. Rep. Tac. and Apuleius we find, instead of the Acc. with the Infin. after quam, the Subjunctive with or without

at The Constitution is very frequent in Law - more so than in any other author.

Below will be found a partial list of the occurrences, from which it will be seen that it is found in every decade:

1-2-3.	2-25-1.	3-2-28-1.
-53-5.	7-28-6.	3-11-15.
2-5-2.	4-10-7.	20-3-13.
-34-11.	-36-12.	35-6-10.
-46-1.	10-11-2.	-31-16.
6-2-8.	-35-5.	24-14-12.
-2-1.	21-3-9.	1-1-2.
55-1.	22-33-14.	4-2-7.
-60-3.	23-43-12.	
3-24-9.	24-3-12.	
5-15-12.	26-26-1.	

VII

The Exclamatory Infinitive.

Trager: 1. 333.

Schmalz: p. 295.

Wöppflin: J. L. L. 6. 101

Tiemann: Syntaxe Latine p. 452

Tiemann and Loelzer, § 133.

Kühner: 3. § 127, 16.

Hollze: 1. 44, 253. c. 263 ff.

Valley: p. 27

A single infin. or an infin. with an acc. subject with or without the particle *ne* is used as an exclamation to indicate surprise, astonishment, indignation etc. This construction is frequent in early Latin and there are a few examples

in Cic. It was avoided by the
historians - occurring but once
in Livy - 9-11-2, and not at all
in Caesar, Sallust or Tacitus.
Late prose shows only a
few instances.

VIII

The Acc. + Inf. in Thet. Question.

This Construction is found
in all periods See Douglas
Syntax and Still see Tacitus
p 62 He cites six ex. from Tac.

The occurrences in Livy are:

1-50-3. 10-26-2. 38-22-5.

3-39-9. 22-50-4. 42-49-6.

4-53-10. 31-48-7. 45-19-5.

5-45-8. 34-54-6.

IX

Griippe with O. O.

In clauses which are introduced by Griippe, we find the Acc. + inf. ^{sometimes} used in connection with another Acc. + inf. and such a clause is properly explained by an ellipsis of a Verb of saying or thinking. See Winkler p 19.

I find these occurrences in Livy:

1-19-2.	5-24-10.	27-9-3.
2-29-2.	6-6-6.	28-34-9.
-4-5-10.	6-11-8.	30-8-7.
3-40-4.	-37-11.	39-35-6.
-50-4.	7-25-7.	42-62-14.
4-35-11.	8-23-5.	
5-2-6.	-27-3.	
-11-13.	9-40-5.	

X

Future Passive Infinitive.

Livy has but nine examples.

1-7-10. 8-3-10. 23-34-13.

3-59-4. 9-10-9. 29-14-1.

-67-1. 10-21-15. 35-13-7.

It will be noted that six of the above occurrences are in the first decade. The construction was avoided by Livy in the later books, just as it was avoided by the Classic writers. This infinitive, frequent in the letters of Cicero, was usually replaced by the paraphrase *fore*, or *futurum esse* at the Roman time, never

was a favorite one, and
in late Latin it seems to have
dropped out entirely.

cf. Keiser, 3. p. 795.

Riemann, Syntaxe Latine p. 238.

XI.

Change of the Infim. in Clause
Kühnast: p. 246.

Vinbeler: p. 19

Dräger: Synt. in Stil des Tacitus p. 12

In Livy's striving after
variety of expression we see
that he fore-shadows the
changes that become so
characteristic of Silver
Latin, in which the concision
of the sentence is broken up

and Change of Construction
within the Class is almost
the rule. We distinguish here
the Change of the infim:
1. to twice - not to pass - or vice versa.

1-5-4	22-54-5	42-2-12
-7-10.	23-10-5.	-57-11.
2-30-9.	-10-2	44-22-3.
-52-5	-25-7	-22-8
59-5	24-3-1.	34-10
3-46-5.	25-41-1.	45-18-17.
-17-1	26-10-2.	
-71-3.	-26-4	
4-37-11	-41-25.	
-45-1.	48-11.	
51-5.	27-34-6.	
5-22-1	-39-3.	
-40-10	-51-11.	
-47-5.	28-44-5.	
6-43-6.	27-6-13.	
7-10-8.	14-1.	
8-2-1.	-22-1.	
-41-1	34-50-8	
9-47-6.	35-28-6.	
10-19-12.	37-22-1.	
-40-14.	38-20-8.	
21-38-6.	-21-8.	
22-24-3.	39-20-6.	
-28-2.	40-37-6.	

roots to Tense:

1-5-5.	22-28-
-7-11.	26-26-4
-9-4.	-36-5
-15-3.	28-44-6
50-8.	29-14-1
4-45-4	31-18-9
-60-4.	34-23-6.
8-2-2.	42-2-2
-2-3	44-22-2
-2-2	40-11-0
-8-1.	
22-24-3.	

XII.

The Acc. with Participles.

Rühlmer: 2, 3 127. 4.

Minkler: p. 7.

Gildersleeve-Lodge p. 331 and 338.

After Verbs of Perception
Giv. uses the participle to
express the actual condition
of the object of perception.
Although he does not always

observe the Construction,
which is found but ^{also} ~~not~~ in
early Latin. It is found, in
Cic. Sallust, Nepos. Vitruvius
and Horace. The naturalization
of it is due to Cicero and other
authors who are consciously
influenced by a rivalry with
the Greek. (See Perschke-Lodge p 331)

The verbs audire and videre
have been noted specially,
and the following examples
show Livy's usage:

With audire:

1-28-2.

4-49-13.

6-35-7.

9-4-8.

22-60-10.

34-4-1.

38-47-17.

42-25-10.

Side: side:

1-5-10.	5-11-14.	24-7-7.
-51-9.	-45-5.	5-21-7.
2-10-3.	7-15-4.	31-17-7.
-20-11.	-34-2.	-36-4.
3-11-3.	10-27-3.	32-21-7.
-18-9.	21-27-3.	35-12-7.
4-4-4.	-41-10.	37-30-7.
	-51-1.	39-43-3.
	22-49-6.	

Same times are found in the same sentence. Not Constructions - participles and infinitives - used side by side:

1-7-6. 21-32-2.
1-25-8. 21-53-5. of Winkler p. 18.

Again, with this verb side we occasionally find the Acc. + infin. - to denote immediate physical perception, where we should expect the participle:

1-6-1. 1-59-6. 7-33-9. 10-25-5.

Similarly since there is no present part. pass. in Latin and since esse and some of its compounds have no present participles, the infinitive with videre is in some cases a necessary construction, and thus the difference between intellectual and physical perception is effaced. Such cases are illustrated in Latin by the following examples:

2-27-8.	21-22-7.	35-51-9
3-50-6.	-33-7.	36-31-5.
-52-2.	-40-6.	40-41-10.
-62-6.	23-17-8	
5-43-1	24-30-2.	
6-14-5.	27-32-4.	
10-14-10.	35-30-1.	

A few other Verbs - Comprehendere, discere, invenire, sentire, significare - take the part. now and then. As videre is

Conclusions.

From the foregoing material and in addition to the results indicated in the Special Chapter of "Details" p. 209, the following Conclusions are presented:

1. The Hist. Infinitive:

1. Livy makes use of this Construction freely throughout his entire work, but employs it less frequently - He only uniformly less - passing from the earlier to the later books.

2. His usage shows the greatest variety - being found with Passive, Dependent, Reflexive, Inchoative and Frequentative

Verbs; with Single Infinitive between
Finite Verbs, with the Verb esse,
with the Perf. Infinitive, with the
Acc. + Infinitive, and in Dependent
Clauses.

3. In employing the Construction
in a Dependent Clause, he
extends the Construction
beyond the usage of Cicero
and Caesar.

II. The Simple Infinitive.

1. Most notable is Livy's ex-
tension of the Construction
beyond Classic limits. This
is apparent from the large
number of Verbs and ex-
pressions used by him in

Connection with it found rarely, or not at all, in prose before him.

a. The Verbs. abunere, abstrahere, admitti Caepit + pass. infin., Comiti, dare, desuadere, differe, erubescere, esse + pres. gerundive fastidire, impellere, invenire, obstinere, recipere, recupare, rescisci, transire, transire, trahi, tractat, invenire, transoccupare, tractat, millare, esse + imperatorem, sustinere, tendere.

b. Substantives in phrases.

animus, Capitolium, Cordi est, honor est, libertas est, operas est, postulatio est, religio est, in rem est res est, salus est, sententia est, spes.

c. Gender Adjectives with esse.

Aequum sit, inequum est,
antiquum est, modernum est,
amicabilem est, inimicum est,
amigitiosum esse, grave esse, librum
esse minum magnumque esse,
notum fuit, primum est, primo
hincque, est, regium est.

religiosum est, superbum est

2. The following Verbs and
expressions used with the
Infinitive and Participle are
very rare in prose:

assuetus, cessare cupit + infin
passive, dare, desuetus, diflere,
dignus esse, discere est = esse (or
licet) exaltare, furor est
impellere, indignari, invenire,
labor esse, memor esse, metus

optare, transire, frangi, frangere,
rotulare, transflectere, trans-
scire, recusare, reest, restit,
subigere suatus supersede,
suatinere, tendere, timere,
tradere, valere.

2. The following Verbs and
expressions with the Infinitive
are popular:

in animo est, Commodum est,
Consilium est, Est = esse
occupare, parare, polliceri,
restit, sententia stare,
sumere.

3. Livy's total number of Verbs
and expressions with the
Simple Infinitive is 217
some idea of his effort to
attain variety of expression

may be seen from the fact
that of these expressions 77
are found but once each.

5. The use of the Infinitive is
more or less uniform through
out the several decades.

a) A large number of Verbs are
used throughout the entire
Corpus. In addition to the 11
Verbs given on p. 112 we have:

adgredior, adoriri, adulescere,
coepisse, conari, cupere,
desinere, instituire, libet,
maturo, requirere, scire,
pingere, pingit, placere,
salutare.

b) These are found in the Early
decades only: admirari, desinare,
incipere (save 44-45-10), nescire.

occipere, timere.

3. Four Verbs are found in the later decades only:
differe, intendere, meminisse,
sinere

III The Acc. with the Infinitive.

1. Livy makes the Acc. with the Infinitive depend upon 495 different Verbs, phrases, and expressions. It is noteworthy that he uses 231 of these but once each.

2. He greatly extends the construction beyond the limits of Classic usage. This is seen from the very large and varied number of expressions used by him.

prior to him used not at all
or only rarely in prose.

a. These Verbs - adhortari,
adire, adigere (in re inaudita),
admirare, adscribere, adventare,
ambigitur, augere, aperire,
arguere, caedere, causari,
congratulari, conjurare, con-
queri, convenit, destinare,
discere coepit, dissimulare,
non dubito, esse (re publica),
excusare, exposcere, expectare,
evulgari, fastidire, fieri palam,
fluere, haurire, gravari, horre,
incripare, indicare, infat,
infatias ire, mentiri, monstrare,
negare, notare, obscutere, pingere,
persuadere, praestari, praemonere,
praetendere, praedicare, proicere.

Evoloqui, purgare, reticere,
succedere, succurrere,
viscere, suspiciere, timere
visere, Vulgari.

b) These Nouns etc. in phrases

Animus 17), argumentum, auctor,
Confessio, clamor, Cordi est,
Curae est, fabula (5), fides 18),
litterae 18), Memoria 15), in Mentem
Veniens miraculo fuit, Monumentum esse, noctes esse, nocturnus 11),
obscuro exire, oratio fuit,
praedibus acceptis, proverbis
incerebuit, pudor est, quod illam
Quoniam fuit, inno invidiam
recitare, religio est, religio
incedere, ab eo esse, in rem
esse, a re publica esse, reprobum
5), rumor (4), sententia 13). Vestra refert.

Permonis erat. Permonibus exceptis,
signum dare, speciem ferre,
Spe (23), suspicio (5), verba facere,
Verecundia (2), Verum (7), pro rect-
oria habere, vox (3), Votum concipere.
 c. Venter, & derivatives with esse.

Indignum est, impium esse,
Intumescens esse, fragiferum
 est, indignum est, irreligiosum
 esse, manifestum esse, matrum
 esse, miserrimum esse, invidiosum
 est, necessum est, obscure
 esse, firmum fuit, probabile
 erat, religiosum esse, romanum
 est, salubre est, utile esse

3 The following with the to and
 infinitive are poetic:
abunare, minum inbit conqueri

4. The following are popular
non dubitare and various
expressions indicating doubt.
dubius esse, dubio esse, hanc
dubie ferre, pro hanc dubio
habitu pit. prologia.

5. With reference to the verbs
and expressions used with
it, the construction is nearly
uniform, passing from the
earlier to the ^{later} decades.

as a very large number of
verbs are used throughout
the entire Corpus. Of verbs
occurring more than twice
these, in addition to the 15
given on p. 1, are found
practically in all the decades.

Abominare, accipere, aducere,
adfirmare, admonere, adperire,
animadvertere, arbitrari,
arguere, canere, certior fieri,
clamitare, cognoscere, com-
ferre, conclamare, confidere,
constat, convenire, decernere,
deest, denuciare, distitare,
dubitare, dissimulare, docere,
educere, existimare, ferre,
fidere, ferre, gloriar,
ignorare, indicare, intelligere,
indignari, interesse, interpretari,
iudicare, irare, meminisse,
memorare, mirari, mirari,
oportere, ostendere, persuadere,
polliceri, postulare, profiteri,
prohibere, promittere, pronunt-
iare, putare, queri, refere.

remuneri, beni benere, significari,
simulare, operari, testari,
retare, videri, vociferari, vulgari.

b) These verbs are found in
the early decades only:
increpare, invenio (in phrases)
portendere, ponderare (Dare
29-30-12).

c) These are found in the
late decades only:

commemorare, desperare,
edocere, exponere (Dare 4-20-6;
monere, obscure, ominari.

d) These are found in early
and then not again until
the late decades:

contendere, criminari,
deferre, iactare, ovare.

IV. The Nominative with the Inf.

1. Livy's extension of Classic usage is least apparent here. However, we should expect least here, since this Category is comparatively small. Only 23 Verbs are found and they coincide on the whole with the language of Caesar and Cicero.

2. However, these are found but rarely or never in prose prior to Livy: convincere, indicare, narrare, simulare.

3. Ten Verbs occur but once:

abari, argui, comperiri,
convincere, existimare, indicare,
narrare, negare, putare,
simulare

4. Again the usage with reference to the Verbs employed is uniform:

a) Seven Verbs are found throughout the entire work, Cogi, dici, ferri, inberi, prohiberi, tradi, vetari,

b) Nuntiare is found only in the early decades.

c) Assimilari is found only in the late decades.

Vita.

Howard Vernon Canter was born near Winchester, Va.

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ment and under the several
Professors and Associates of the
Romance Department, and to all
of them he wishes to record
his indebtedness for their
efforts in his behalf.

But to Prof. Kirby Flower Smith
his Chief Adviser, for his
painstaking, his unfailing

Deeply, his reputation
both as a man and a teacher,
he must always feel pro-
foundly grateful.

